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In a Spanking Breeze Reliance Leads Shamrock Over a Mile on Run Home

The First Five Miles of the Race After Start Was a Close One, Reliance Then Gradually Overhauled and Passed Her Rival, Turning Outer Mark Half a Mile to the Good—Barring Accidents the Reliance Is Sure to Win.

New York, Aug. 22.—A true, clean contest, which can leave no doubt of superiority, such as fluky winds permit, should result today in the race between Reliance and Shamrock III. for the prize which so long has been coveted by British yachtsmen. The wind blew at a rate of from 8 to 10 knots, and a cloudless sky. The breeze, which had died down somewhat during the night, had shifted to the south of west, and increased in strength as the sun rose. A perfect day broke, and the air was dry and cool. The sea still had somewhat of a roll, and there was not a little surf breaking along the Jersey shore. There was considerable speculation as to the direction in which the committee would send out the yachts. It would be impossible to start the race from the Sandy Hook lightship, and send them either to windward or leeward for fifteen miles, without having the turning mark either on the Jersey or the Long Island shores. It would seem as though the committee would be obliged to change the starting point from the lightship, four or five miles eastward, and send the yachts on a fifteen-mile beat towards the Jersey shore, with the turning mark just off of Long Branch. On the other hand, a shift of wind more to the westward would compel the committee to change the mark to the neighborhood of the Scotland lightship and send the boats on a run to leeward with the turning mark off Long Beach, on the Long Island shore.

The conditions governing today's race will be the same as those of Thursday, fifteen miles to the windward and return.

At Sandy Hook all was activity and bustle on board the racing craft, and the prospects of good racing weather seemed to imbue the men with more life. Before 7 o'clock both boats had put their jibs and stay sails in stops, and taken the covers off their mainsails, and the blocks and tackle had been inspected. The sun burned away the early morning fog and showed a clear sky, except for the fleecy bits of cloud to windward, which gave indication that the wind would keep up during the day.

Both Capt. Barr and Capt. Wringe, of Shamrock, were jubilant. Capt. Barr said: "If this blow continues, and it looks like it, we'll have a great race, in good time," and Capt. Wringe said: "This is Shamrock weather. We can go it in this."

At 8:30 o'clock the wind was blowing 12 miles an hour, from the southwest, and with no sign of abatement or change of direction. This would lay the course down the Jersey coast close in to shore, and the wind not abating would get the race off within three hours. "Lee rails will be under water today," said Sir Thomas Lipton, as he took his early morning constitutional, "and I look for great things for my boat."

Highlands, N. J., Aug. 22. — At 8 o'clock there was every indication that the yachts Reliance and Shamrock III. would be able to complete the America's cup course today within the time limit. There was a west southwest breeze of 8 to 10 knots an hour, and the weather is clear. There is a bit of sea running, with the surf breaking very heavy along the New Jersey shore.

New York, Aug. 22.—At 9 o'clock the official gauge of the weather bureau at Sandy Hook showed the wind blowing steadily from the southwest, with thirteen miles an hour.

Reliance seemed to have trouble in setting her club topsail. She signaled her tender and was again taken in tow, which she did not drop until she had arrived at the lightship. By 10 o'clock both the yachts had arrived in the vicinity of the starting line, and had set all the sails, which they intended to carry across the line. By this hour the first of the excursion fleet had begun to appear. The wind steadily increased and the gauges showed that the yachts would have a whole sail breeze of about ten knots an hour to start with.

Owing to the direction of the wind the committee had some difficulty in deciding the starting point, and it was apparent that a beat to windward of 15 miles was impracticable. It was finally concluded to make the start several miles to the eastward. This change necessitated a delay in the starting time. The excursion fleet which assembled for the race was not quite as large as that of Thursday.

The committee boat, followed by the racers and the excursion fleet, set out easterly for the new starting point, which was so fixed that a course could be laid 15 miles to windward and return. The navigator at 11 o'clock finally anchored at a point about six miles due east of the lightship and about eight miles from the Long Island shore, south southwest from Long Beach. The two racers and the excursion fleet soon reached the same point and awaited the preparatory gun.

The committee hoisted a signal showing the course to be a beat of 15 miles to windward and return, and the boat marking the turn set off in the direction of Long Branch, where the turning point should be about six miles off shore.

At 11:30 the preparatory gun was fired and immediately the two yachts began maneuvering for positions.

At 11:40 when the warning gun was fired both boats were to the westward of the line, standing inshore.

Both boats stood a quarter of a mile to the westward of the line, then started and ran down the wind for 15 seconds, when Shamrock gibed, Reliance following with same maneuver. Both boats were on the starboard tack, heading for the line, and crossed it, Shamrock about 20 lengths ahead of Reliance, which went over the line at the weather end. Soon after crossing both yachts broke out baby jib topsails. It looked as though Reliance had purposely held back from crossing the line in order to cut down whatever time allowance there might be in case she finished first. Capt. Barr's apparent intention was to get the windward position, and rely on his boat to outpoint the Shamrock and overhaul her as she did on Thursday. Ten minutes after the start the yachts were still holding towards the south on the starboard tack, and from shore it looked as if the Reliance was gaining a trifle.

As soon as the yachts started off, the excursion fleet immediately made after them, but the policing of the course by the revenue cutters and other boats was so good that the yachts were not hindered in the slightest degree. The wind which, early in the day, was from the west southwest, seemed to be getting more to the southward and the boats had every opportunity to show what they could do in a beat to windward in a comparatively smooth sea and a 15-knot wind. The contest immediately developed into a close and exciting one, for, while Reliance seemed to pick up, and to be to windward of Shamrock, she was unable to get by.

A CLOSE CONTEST.

In the first 50 minutes of racing the contest was so close that the excitement was intense to the thousands of spectators who were watching it from boat and shore. The wind held strong and the yachts had all of it that they wanted for the sail they were carrying. At 12:40, after holding on the port tack for a long time, Reliance went about, followed four minutes later by Shamrock. It had looked as if the challenger might squeeze by and get the windward berth, but she was compelled to tack in order not to be blanketed by her opponent. Reliance succeded in holding far enough to windward to draw up until she was just to the weather of the challenger, and appeared to have succeeded in getting the upper hand of the challenger, and was slowly but surely outfooting her.

At 12:45 both boats were holding to the south on the starboard tack, with Reliance apparently in the lead by a short distance. The yachts at that time had sailed more than half way to the outer mark. On the yachts sailed, both plunging and smashing in the nasty rolling sea. When the wind softened Reliance would forge ahead, but when the harder puffs came Shamrock would hold her nicely.

After getting into a good position off Shamrock's starboard bow, Reliance at 1:03 tacked to port and headed in-shore, Shamrock following very soon after.

The second tack off-shore, or the third which the boats had made in the race, was not more than twenty minutes long. In that time Reliance gained a commanding position to the windward, and ahead of her opponent.

At 1:25 the yachts were within five miles of the outer mark. The wind still held strong and true from the southwest, at about 12 knots, and there was every prospect of a quick run back to the finish under spinnakers. It had taken Reliance quite a time to catch, overhaul and draw clear of Shamrock, but once in the lead the American boat set a pace which the challenger was unable to equal, and slowly but continuously she lengthened the distance between herself and Sir Thomas' boat.

10 a.m.—Shamrock has reached the lightship under sail. Reliance again in tow about half-way out to starting line. Wind west-southwest, blowing about 12 knots.

At 10 o'clock the wind at Sandy Hook, according to the weather bureau gauge, was blowing at 17.7 miles an hour and increasing.

10:13 a.m.—Reliance has arrived at lightship. Both boats have set sails.

10.35 a.m.—The regatta committee's tug has hoisted a signal and is steaming away to the east southeast, which seems to indicate that the start of the race will be two or three miles to the eastward of the lightship, and that the boats will be sent to a windward and leeward race, with another beat down the Jersey shore.

10:43 a.m. (by Marconi).—The start has been temporarily postponed, as the committee has decided to shift the line. The yachts are sailing about the lightship, awaiting the course signals and preparatory gun. The wind is blowing ten knots and a heavy sea running.

10:55 a.m.—The committee boat and the course boat have come to anchor at a point eastward of the lightship about 5 miles directly off Long Beach, L. I., which they intend to make the starting point.

11:20 (by Marconi).—Committee has signaled course 15 miles to windward and run home, wind southwest.

11:25 a.m.—The wind is softening. The Shamrock has set a larger topsail.

The preparatory gun was fired at 11:30 (unofficial).

The warning gun was fired at 11:40.

11:42—The fight for position is hot and interesting. Barr is following every move of Wringe, at it looks as if he was getting the better of it.

11:46 a.m.—They are off.

Starting time, as observed from shore: Shamrock, 11:45:20; Reliance, 11:46:10.

12:02 p.m.—Shamrock leads, but Reliance seems to be slowly but surely drawing upon her.

12:05 p.m.—The race at this time is a very close one, both boats holding still to the southward on starboard tack. They have sailed about two miles of the course, and the Shamrock is still leading, although the Reliance is close behind.

12:11 p.m.—Reliance has just come about on the port tack and is heading for the Jersey shore.

12:13 p.m.—Shamrock has come about on the port tack.

12:17 p.m.—Both boats sailing very fast and in half an hour had apparently covered nearly five miles.

12:20 p.m. (by Marconi).—The boats are on even terms, although Shamrock is leading. Reliance is in better position to windward.

12:30 p.m. (by Marconi).—Shamrock is in windward position and nearer the mark.

12:40—The Reliance has just tacked to starboard, while Shamrock still holds on the port tack.

12:44—Shamrock has just tacked to starboard right underneath Reliance's port bow. The race between the boats is still very close.

12:46—Reliance is gradually pulling up to the windward of Shamrock and cutting off the latter's wind.

12:50—The marking tug has placed the turning mark three miles due east off shore of west end of Long Branch.

1:10 p.m.—Reliance passed Shamrock and is in windward position.

1:15 p.m.—It looks from the Highlands as if Reliance is leading by three-eighths of a mile.

1:17 p.m.—Just before overhauling Shamrock, Reliance tacked to port and headed in shore. Shamrock continued starboard tack until trifle to windward of Reliance's wake, when she also went about.

1:20 p.m.—Reliance is leading by nearly a quarter of a mile, and is an eighth of a mile to windward. It looks as though the boats will make the mark on this tack.

1:25 p.m.—During the last ten minutes Reliance's gains have been continuous, and it now looks as if she was more than half a mile ahead.

1:45 p.m.—Shamrock went aboard on the starboard tack at 1:36, followed at 1:39 by Reliance. Reliance went over on the port tack at 1:43.

1:46 p.m.—Both yachts are heading on the port tack in shore, about a mile and a half from outer mark, with Reliance half a mile in lead.

1:52 p.m.—Reliance went on the starboard tack at 1:50, followed by Shamrock a minute later.

1:53 p.m.—Reliance is within half a mile of outer mark, leading by about three-quarters of a mile.

Reliance turned outer mark at 1:55:14.

Shamrock turned mark at 1:58:30.

2:13 p.m.—The boats have sailed about four miles of the distance to finish, and Reliance is leading by almost a mile, and has the race apparently well in hand.

2:14 p.m.—Shamrock has now hoisted her balloon jib topsail.

2:25 p.m.—Reliance continues to draw away from Shamrock and now leads by a mile and a quarter.

Reliance crossed the line at start four seconds after Shamrock, and turned outer mark 3 minutes 16 second ahead, beating Shamrock on the winward 15 miles, 3 minutes 20 seconds.

Shamrock turned outer mark 1.58.30 (official).

2:38 p.m.—Reliance has apparent lead of 5 minutes. Barring accidents she should win by from 6 to 8 minutes.

3:13 p.m.—Reliance crossed 3:12:10. Time unofficial.

JAPAN MAY TRY.

New York, Aug. 22.—If Lieutenant-Commander Isam Takeshira, of the Imperial Japanese navy, can carry out his plans, Japan will have a yacht in the field to compete for the famous cup.

Commander Takeshira was one of the most interested spectators on the Erin. He declares that he will interest influential men in his country to prepare at once for the building of a racer to enter the next international races.

"We can build just as fine a boat as either America or England, and you may be sure that at the next international yacht races you will see the flag of Japan flying on the winner," he said.

HISTORY OF A MERICA'S CUP.

1851—America won the Royal Yacht Squadron cup in the regatta around Isle of Wight. Cup afterwards called America's Cup. Cup presented July 8 to the New York Yacht Club by the owners of America.

1870—James Ashbury made the first attempt to lift the cup with his Cambria. He was required to sail against a fleet, as in the race in which the cup was won. Of the yachts participating, the Cambria was beaten by all except the Idler. The winner of the first race was the Magic. America also was entered.

1871—For the first time two representative boats only were raced. Mr. Ashbury, challenging for the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, had his Livonia beaten by the Columbia.

1876—Canada attempted to lift the cup by the Countess of Dufferin, which was beaten by the Madeleine.

1881—Second attempt on the part of Canada also unsuccessful. Atlanta beaten by Mischief.

1885—Royal Yacht Squadron challenged with Genesta, owned by Sir Richard Sutton, builder Beaver Webb. Puritan, built by Edward Burgess, beat her.

1886—Northern Yacht Club challenged. Lieut. W. Henn's Galatea sent over. Beaten by Mayflower.

1887—Royal Yacht Club, of Scotland, challenged with Thistle, owned by James Bell. Beaten by Volunteer.

1892—Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie beaten by Vigilant.

1895—Second attempt on the part of Lord Dunraven to lift the cup. His Valkyrie III. beaten by Defender.

1899—Royal Ulster Yacht Club, of Ireland, challenged. Sir Thomas Lipton made the attempt with Shamrock I. Beaten by Columbia.

1901—Second attempt by Sir Thomas Lipton, with Shamrock II. Again beaten by Columbia.

1903—Third attempt by Sir Thomas Lipton, with Shamrock III. Cup defended by Reliance.

WESTERN FAIR DIRECTORS

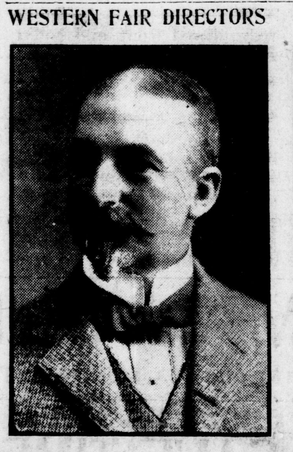


Photo by Frank Cooper.

Mr. M. Spencer, Chairman Gates and Tickets Committee.

CITY HALL OFFICIALS

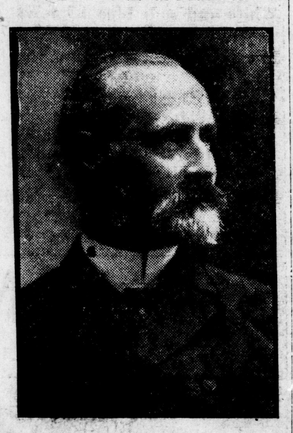


Photo by Frank Cooper.

Mr. Stephen Grant, Assessment Commissioner.

TO REMEASURE SHAMROCK

Racing Committee Say There Was a Mistake in the Measuring.

Shamrock III. will be remeasured in Erie Basin Monday morning in the presence of a representative of Reliance. Lewis Cass Ledyard, chairman of the racing committee of the New York Yacht Club, notified Sharman-Crawford, vice-commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, to that affect in the following telegram: "Mr. Iselin reports that you informed him, just before starting on yesterday's race, that the Shamrock III., when measured, did not have the anchor and cable on board before starting. You reported it also to the regatta committee. This, if true, would require a new measurement under the agreement, before starting another race. I appreciate that it would be impossible now for you to procure a measurement before starting tomorrow, and understand that the regatta committee has requested that Shamrock III. be remeasured on Monday. Under the circumstances, notwithstanding the oversight, our committee are willing that your boat shall start tomorrow, but subject to the new measurements taken on Monday next. The vessel on such measurement is to be exactly in the same trim as when sailing Saturday, which fact will be established by our statement. (Signed), Lewis Cass-Ledyard."

Mr. Crawford's answer was: "Thanks for telegram. We were measured without anchor and chain aboard. We had not an anchor or chain on board during the first race, and we find they are required by the rules. We propose with your permission to sail tomorrow with the same trim as measured, and then carry out your wishes by remeasuring on Monday with the anchor and chain aboard. If your committee has any more suggestions we will meet them with pleasure. (Signed), Crawford."

Mr. C. D. Mower, the official measurer, notified Mr. Crawford this morning that he would measure the yacht at Erie Basin Monday with a representative of the Reliance on board. Nobody aboard either yacht would discuss the measurement of the Shamrock with her anchor and chain aboard. Sir Thomas said, however: "It was all an oversight, and the yacht representatives were only made cognizant of our being measured without them, when we told them. Neither their representative nor ours present at the measuring noticed the error at the time. It won't make any difference."

When Shamrock III. was first measured the hatches had to be removed, and two lightweight men substituted for two heavier ones in the crew to keep the water line inside of 90 feet. The anchor and chain weigh as much as two men, and it is thought that when the yacht is remeasured there will be some difficulty in getting inside the water line maximum. A few seconds' difference in the race today might make the result dependent on the remeasurement.

Reliance started up her mainsail at 8:30, and at five minutes to nine took a line from her tender, and with jib and stay sail in stops and mainsail set, left the Hook for the start. The Shamrock followed her a few minutes later. She did not take a line from the Cruiser, but broke out her jib and stay sail and with her mainsail set sailed out of the harbor, a very pretty sight.

After Reliance had rounded the Hook she set her club topsail, and at 9:30 dropped the tow and started down the coast.

London, Aug. 22. — The possibility of the disqualification of the Shamrock III., on account of overplus water line, as the result of having been measured without her anchor and chain on board, has created a mild sensation here, and a full explanation of the difficulty is anxiously awaited.

WEATHER BULLETIN

London, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Sun rises..5:29 a.m. Moon rises..5:13 a.m.
Sun sets...7:15 p.m. Moon sets...6:57 p.m.

Tomorrow: Cool.

Toronto, Aug. 21—8 p.m.

The weather has been generally fine today, everywhere attended by strong winds from Lake Superior to the lower St. Lawrence Valley.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 58—68; Calgary, 42—66; Qu'Appelle, 46—70; Winnipeg, 58—80; Port Arthur, 54—82; Toronto, 48—79; Ottawa, 54—72; Montreal, 54—70; Quebec, 50—68; Halifax, 60—76.

Saturday, Aug. 22—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Today—Fresh to strong west to north winds; some local showers or thunderstorms, but mostly fair, becoming cooler tonight.

Sunday—Northerly winds; cool.

Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	48	48	Cloudy
Winnipeg	46	40	Clear
Parry Sound	70	66	Cloudy
Toronto	74	68	Cloudy
Ottawa	70	64	Fair
Montreal	70	60	Clear
Quebec	64	56	Cloudy
Father Point	62	56	Cloudy

ANOTHER ARBITRATION

Britain and U. S. to Arrange Difficulty of Borneo Isles.

London, Aug. 22.—As a result of communications exchanged between Mr. Choate and the foreign office here it is expected that when the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, returns to London in the autumn a treaty will be signed, referring to arbitration the question of the ownership of the group of islands off the coast of Borneo claimed by both Great Britain and the United States.

The islands are not considered valuable, and there is no danger of friction on the subject of their ownership.

VISITED OTTAWA

Congress Delegates Takes a Jaunt to the Capital.

Ottawa, Aug. 22. — A special bringing the delegates to the congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, which has just concluded its deliberations at Montreal, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. They were welcomed at the station by Hon. A. W. Scott, secretary of state; Mayor Cook, and all the members of the city council, and many members of the board of trade. They were then taken to the Parliament buildings. After visiting the buildings a luncheon was given at the Russell House.

Duke and Monks.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—The Germania credits the Grand Duke of Baden with the following declaration: "As long as I live monasteries will not be allowed in my state."

Salisbury's Case Hopeless; Fighting for Every Breath

Death of Aged Ex-Premier of Britain Expected Hourly.

Is Unable to Rally From Collapse and Kept Alive by Oxygen.

Family Are Absent Attending Funeral of Patient's Sister—Distinguished Career of Dying Man.

London, Aug. 21.—9 p.m.—All the members of Lord Salisbury's family are gathered in or within call of his bedroom at Hatfield House. The end is expected any minute, though oxygen may prolong his life for a few hours.

10 p.m. — A bulletin issued at 9:45 says: "There is a slight improvement in Lord Salisbury's condition, which, however, is still very serious."

London, Aug. 22.—The gates of Hatfield House were closed at midnight with the announcement that there had been no change in the patient's condition since early in the evening, and that no other bulletin was expected until morning. The general belief is that Lord Salisbury will last through the night, but there is little expectation that the improvement shown last evening will prove more than a last flicker. Since the bulletin issued Thursday night announcing that the condition of Lord Salisbury was critical, the members of the family have been gathered in the vicinity of the sick room awaiting the final call. It is realized that death is inevitable, though the patient is making a wonderful struggle. For 24 hours he has been fighting for every breath, aided by a continual supply of oxygen. The heart weakness, which has been the most dangerous feature since the patient's last seizure, is hourly becoming accentuated, and the marquis is gradually sinking. He does not suffer much pain, and has only brief periods of consciousness.

Telegrams have poured in from notable men throughout the world. King Edward telegraphed for additional information, though his majesty has been kept informed of the bulletins. Yesterday, while the statesman lay dying, boys were playing cricket in the brilliant sunshine on the smooth lawns within earshot of the unpretentious room occupied by the patient. While on one side the cricketers laughed and chaffed each other, on the other side, and almost an equal distance from the house, was an ominous contrast, for there the workmen were finishing the work for the graves of the Countess of Galloway, Lord Salisbury's half-sister, in the family burying plot. The countess died a few days ago, but it is understood that Lord Salisbury was not informed of her demise. Her funeral will take place at Hatfield at noon tomorrow.

A press correspondent is able to confirm from the best source at Hatfield, the Lancet's statement that Lord Salisbury is suffering from Brights' disease. The ex-premier has been suffering from this malady for years, and has been practically dying since Whitsuntide. His condition was aggravated by the recent fall from his chair. He has been practically unconscious for the past 24 hours.

London, Aug. 22.—Lord Salisbury is still alive, but has become slightly worse since the early hours of the morning.

At 11:18 a.m. it was announced that Lord Salisbury's temperature was 104, and that he was slowly sinking. Sir Richard Douglas Powell, physician extraordinary to the King, has been summoned.

London, Aug. 22, 12:10 p.m. — Lord Salisbury remains in the same prostrate condition. He has not rallied since the relapse at 3 o'clock this morning. Most of the members of the family at this hour are absent from the house, attending the funeral of the Countess of Galloway, Lord Salisbury's half-sister, who died a few days ago.

A recent sketch of Lord Salisbury says:

An old man with heavy, sad eyes, rounded shoulders, but steady and dignified withal, is Robert Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain. When the oldest active statesman in Europe, he was a stronger man than Bismarck fancied, but a hater of bluff, a zealous defender of the peace of nations.

For 35 years a statesman of cabinet rank, Lord Salisbury has had a personal experience of the affairs of nations unequaled in Europe. To his knowledge and to his diplomacy is due the general success of Great Britain in the disputes of the past 30 years, and to his calm judgment its comparative freedom from war.

Born in 1830, Lord Salisbury was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1853 was elected to the House of Commons as member for Stamford. He married young and against his father's wishes, so that for years his life was a struggle. Long nights in the House were succeeded by busy mornings at the desk, writing for the Saturday Review and the Quarterly the articles that maintained his modest establishment. Great Britain has reason to thank those early strenuous days in the education of her Premier. They taught him his own strength, and in the contest of will with his father he learned self-reliance.

In 1876, at the close of the war between Turkey and Servia, Lord Salisbury was sent as special ambassador to the Sublime Porte to arrange the differences between Turkey and Russia. At the conference of the powers in Constantinople he represented Great Britain, and was accounted the leader of the convention. In 1878 he accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to the Berlin congress. On his return he was rewarded with the Order of the Garter, and shortly after he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs. As foreign secretary he proved one of the strongest and most judicious ministers Great Britain ever has produced. His retirement from the foreign office, in November, 1900, was a severe blow to British prestige abroad, and to Conservative popularity at home.

As Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury was a true pillar of the state; as leader of the Conservative party, he brought his following to its highest state of efficiency in a century; as the

(Continued on page 4.)

Torpedoing Purposes.

Brest, Aug. 22.—The Minister of Marine has authorized the maritime prefect of Brest to use six Fortune torpedoes, each charged with from seven to twelve pounds of guncotton, for the destruction of porpoises in the Bay of Douarnenez.

The torpedoes will be grouped either in a circuit or in radiating lines near the fishermen's nets. The porpoises as they pass will disturb the electric mechanism and cause the explosion. Prismatic torpedoes will also be used to destroy the pests.

Would He Do It?

Glasgow, Aug. 22.—A correspondent writes to the Citizen asking that if it were true that Sir Thomas Lipton stated at a banquet that in case of Shamrock III. winning the America's cup he would marry an American girl, would he carry out his promise?

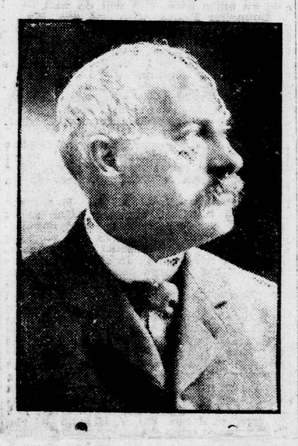
Blame the Company.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 22.—The coroner's jury in the case of Homer Hurst, fatally injured in the Michigan Central yards in Windsor, on Thursday, find that Hurst met his death by being crushed between two cars, and that the M. C. R. and the W. J. Pulling Company did not exercise proper precautions in guarding against injury to their employes.



Photo by Frank Cooper.

City Engineer Graydon.



Ex.-Ald. J. H. McMechan.

The sweet peace and concord which has characterized the attitude towards each other of ex-Ald. McMechan and the City Engineer has been one of the features of the past three years' municipal history.

58,000,000 BUSH. WESTERN WHEAT

Northwest Crop Is Good, But Is 6,000,000 Bushels Less Than Last Year.

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—The weather is favorable for filling, ripening and harvesting. The crop is estimated at 58,000,000 bushels of wheat for Manitoba and the Territories, which will be 6,000,000 shorter than last year.

It is expected to sell at higher price, however, and farmers will thus do as well as last year, as they will save in the cost of harvesting.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—The following telegram was today received by Mr. O'Halloran, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, from Dr. Saunders, director of experimental farms: "Indian Head, N. W. T., Aug. 20.—Crops at Indian Head experimental farms remarkably heavy. Some barley, oats and wheat not yet ripe. Wheat throughout this district much heavier than seen elsewhere. Will probably average 25 bushels or more."

A HORRIBLE SUICIDE

Soaked Clothing With Oil and Set It Afire.

Washington, Pa., Aug. 22.—Driven to distraction by being accused by his uncle of stealing $10, Samuel Roseburg, aged 20, residing in Midland, a short distance north of this place, committed suicide in a horrible manner. He saturated his clothes with kerosene and applied a match to them. He was so badly burned that he died in three hours. Thinking, however, that his attempt was not a successful one, he endeavored to jump from a second-story window, but was prevented by members of the family.

This was the young man's third attempt at suicide since Thursday, when he was accused of the theft. Roseburg's parents live in New York City.

THOSE OPEN PORTS

China's Promises to U. S. Appear Vague and Unreal.

London, Aug. 22.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says the United States treaty commission met today after a fortnight's interval. Neither the American nor Chinese commissioner had received instructions regarding China's promise to open new ports in Manchuria.

It is reported, adds the correspondent, that four reformers, who were arrested recently for delivering subversive lectures in the Nanhui district, have been liberated on the American missionaries guaranteeing their reappearance.

Kaiser's Peace Flag.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—The Boersen Zeitung says Emperor William intends to suggest a design for a flag of peace to the peace congress, which meets at Rouen, Sept. 23.

SAYS CRAWFORD WAS M. REGNIER

A Sensational Statement Made by Madame Humbert at the Trial in Paris.

Paris, Aug. 22.—In the course of a speech in court today, Madame Therese Humbert announced that the real name of Crawford was Regnier, who was the intermediary between Prince Bismarck and Marshal Bazaine at the time of the surrender of Metz. The expectation that today would bring the conclusion of the Humbert trial renewed the intense public interest in the court. The courtroom was crowded. The prisoners maintained the same outward aspect of calm. Advocate Hesse addressed the court at length in defense of Romain Daurignac. Outside the courtroom the public everywhere awaited the verdict and discussed the prospects. The chances of Frederic Humbert, the husband of Madame Humbert, are looked upon as being slightly better than those of his wife. Romain, it is believed will fare about the same as Madame Humbert and Emile Daurignac, brother of Romain, is expected to get the worst treatment of all, as it is the general belief that he planned the operations.

THE KAISER'S AMBITION

Wants Germany to Hold Supremacy in Auto World.

Berlin, Aug. 22. — At a banquet this evening, in celebration of Germany's victory in the James Gordon Bennett automobile race in Ireland, plans will be unfolded for the maintenance of the supremacy of Germany in the automobile world. The movement is largely due to Emperor William, who declares that the fatherland now has a unique opportunity to keep in the lead from the time the industry is in its infancy. The most ambitious project connected with the movement is the holding in Frankfort in 1904 of the greatest international automobile exhibition ever arranged, lasting from March to November. This will be unwelcome news to the managers of the St. Louis World's Fair, since it threatens to kill the international character of their motor exhibit.

The Germans propose also to borrow the America cup idea as a means of defending their title to the international automobile championship. Before next year's race is held in Germany the leading manufacturers will participate in trial competitions to determine which German automobile is the best fitted to carry the Kaiser's colors.

Ottawa Strike Off.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The Booth mills are in active operation and the strike seems to be over. There are no loafers round the mill, and only a couple of policemen are on duty.

176 and 178 Dundas Street,
London, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1903.

WOODS' FAIR

Great Hosiery Special for Monday

One of the best mills in America has just delivered 300 dozen Ladies' Fine Lace and Cotton Drop-stitch Hose. This big line was bought for our London stores and also all the branch stores, and was to be delivered on June 15th. On account of it not being delivered the manufacturer has given us a special rebate, which enables us to sell this line at about half their real value. This big lot must be cleared out at our London stores only.

300 dozen pairs Ladies' Fine Lace and Cotton Drop-stitch Hose, perfectly fast colors, extra high spliced heels and toes, narrowed foot, with heavy sole, handsome patterns, running from top right down to toes, extra elastic top. This line of hosiery will give splendid wear. The regular selling price would have been 19c, Monday it will be, pair 10c

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OUR BASEMENT MONDAY—WASH BOILERS.

1 dozen No. 9 Copper Bottom Boilers, value $1 35, Monday $1 19
1 dozen No. 8 Copper Bottom Boilers, value $1 25, Monday $1 15

CHOICE BROOMS, 3-STRING, MONDAY 15c EACH.

FRUIT JARS.

Quart size, perfect, with rubber rings, Monday, dozen 69c

TIN

10-quart Pails, Monday, each 10c
14-quart Pails, Monday, each 15c

Granite Kettles, all sizes, Special Prices.

WOODS' FAIR.

NEAR-BY JOTTINGS

Though correspondents' names are not published, they should always sign their letters.

WARDSVILLE.

Wardsville, Aug. 21.—Misses Archer and Rogers have returned from visiting friends in Toronto and points east.

Rev. John Morrison, Springfield, visited friends here on Tuesday.

Mrs. Richard Neale, London, who is summering with friends here, is somewhat better.

Miss Hattie Linfoot has returned to her home, Richmond Hill.

Miss Wylie, London, is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Staples.

W. H. Sheppard has sold his fine pacer to T. Fessenden, Woodstock, for $450.

Mrs. Walkham, Detroit, two children, and Mrs. J. Smith, Walkerville, with three children, have spent this week with their father, Mr. Donald Smith.

Miss Kate Irwin, St. Thomas, is on an extended visit to her aunt, Mrs. Bella Gardner.

Mrs. Goulder, Bothwell, is the guest of Mrs. D. A. Simpson.

Dr. D. H. O'Donnell, Detroit, visited at T. H. Depew's on Saturday.

Mrs. Hagerty and son, Chatham, have returned from visiting Mrs. Hagerty's brother, W. H. Hinds.

T. H. Depew, who has been suffering from malarial fever the past few weeks, is better, and hopes in two or three weeks to be on his rounds.

BRUSSELS.

Brussels, Aug. 20.—The union Sunday school excursion to Kincardine was a great success. The excursionists numbered over 1,00.

Miss Ferguson is holidaying in Hamilton.

Miss Roche has returned from her visit to Petrolea.

The annual sermon to the Maccabees was preached in the Methodist Church last Sunday evening by Rev. Thomas Wesley Cosens.

Mrs. E. C. Dunford has gone to Detroit for a month's visit.

Robert Wynn, who has been spending a few days in town, has returned to his home in Detroit.

Paul Milloy, of Memphis, Tenn., is spending a few days with his father, Neil Milloy.

Dr. Fred Gilpin, of Michigan, is spending a few days under the parental roof.

Large crowds attended the Brussels races on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Alf. Boeker has returned from Toronto.

Mrs. Frank Martin, of the adjoining Township of Morris, gave birth to three sons on the 18th inst. Mother and boys are doing well.

HENSALL.

Hensall, Aug. 21.—Miss M. Piehl is now operator at the C. P. R. office, Port Hope. T. Long & Son, agents.

Mrs. (Dr.) Campbell and daughter, of Zurich, are visiting Mrs. Campbell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Murdock, for a few days. The doctor was here for a short time on Monday.

Mr. Ralph Drysdale, who has been clerk in Mr. J. Weismiller's store, took in the excursion to Winnipeg; also Ed. McTaggart and Wellington Fee.

Mr. W. Shepherd returned from Grand Bend on Saturday evening, accompanied by several others from Hensall. His father is spending the week at the Bend.

Mr. Buchanan, Will Miller and B. Mitchell are at the Bend this week. On Tuesday our photographer, Mr. George Trott, came from the Bend to take a photo of the Rev. J. S. Henderson and the session of Carmel Presbyterian Church.

At Hensall, on Monday, a daughter to Rev. and Mrs. Doherty.

Arrangements are being made to establish a carriage factory here. Some of our moneyed men are interested.

Mr. A. E. Hickey, who was teller in the Molsons Bank here for the last six years, is at present enjoying his holidays at his home in Morrisburg. He has been promoted to the Exeter branch. Mr. Martin, who was at Exeter for two years, but lately was relieving at the London branch, takes Mr. Hickey's place here.

Mrs. Johnston and children, of St. Louis, are visiting Mrs. Johnston's mother, Mrs. Hunt.

Dr. F. Cawthorpe, whose home is at Thamesford, and who practiced for about two years at Tiverton, has opened an office here, and will do well.

Councilor Moore, wife and son, Mr. G. Brown and son Mervin, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgins, Miss J. Lammie, Mrs. J. Wren and Miss A. Wren, and about a dozen more, took in the I. O. F. excursion to Detroit on Saturday.

Mr. G. McEwen, M.P., returned to Ottawa on Tuesday evening, after spending a few days at home, during which he spoke at the presentation to Rev. J. S. Henderson.

Mr. J. C. Stoneman is spending two weeks in the St. Lawrence district, where his wife and two sons are visiting. Miss Eva Stoneman is visiting friends in St. Marys.

On Sunday Rev. J. S. Henderson preached his last sermon, after about fifteen years of earnest toil and upbuilding of Carmel Church. In the morning his discourse was directed to the members and adherents. In the evening his remarks had a more general application. Shortly after 5 the people began to go to church, and very many could not get in, a number listening outside. On Monday evening the Presbyterian Church was filled again, when Mrs. (Rev.) Henderson was presented with a silver tray by the members of the Women's Missionary Society. Then Rev. J. S. Henderson was presented with a cabinet of silver and a purse of gold. Roy Grant Henderson was given a silver bouquet-holder by the members of the Mission Band. Rev. Mr. Sawers, of Brucefield, moderator of the presbytery, occupied the chair, and spoke very highly of Rev. Mr. Henderson. On Tuesday evening 150 persons were at the station to say good-bye before the family started on their long journey to the Pacific coast.

H. J. D. Cook was representative at the I. O. F. high court meeting.

Mr. Hewston, of Berlin, is junior in the Sovereign Bank here. We are glad to make his acquaintance. Mr. Ambrose Smith, of the Exeter staff, has been promoted to be manager of the Marmora branch.

Mr. J. Clark and his junior Bible class, of the Methodist Church, had a pleasant time at the Bend on Tuesday.

F. Essay and G. Hobkirk went to Manitoba on Tuesday on the excursion, as did some from every village around.

Mr. Sylvester, of Detroit, is spending his holiday's at Mrs. Shirra's. He returns on Saturday. Several changes have taken place in the village since he was here three years ago.

Mr. S. T. Hopper, druggist and optician, Hensall, is prepared to take subscriptions for The Advertiser.

LOBO.

Lobo, Aug. 21.—Miss Minnie McArthur, of Sarnia, is visiting her brother, Mr. Alex. McArthur.

We rejoice to hear that Mr. Wellington Steele is improving after his severe illness of last Monday.

A new house is going up at the village. We hear it is the harbinger of wedding bells.

After several "attempts" Mr. Dan Brown has succeeded in striking water at a depth of about 70 feet. Better try near the church.

At the First Baptist Church on Sunday the pastor will preach at 11 a.m. on "A Selfish vs. a Self-Denying Sacrifice"; 7:45, on "Moral Remnants, or in the Lion's Jaws."

INWOOD.

Inwood, Aug. 21.—Miss Percey White has been on the sick list the past week.

Mrs. Kennedy and son returned from Wallaceburg on Saturday to their home at Shetland.

Mrs. Joshua Thomas entertained friends from Watford on Wednesday.

Miss McDougall, of St. Thomas, is spending her holidays with Mr. and Mrs. John Tait.

Messrs. Courtright & Shipley have shipped several carloads of fine fat cattle to the old country within a week.

Mr. William Thom has gone for a visit of a month to his brother in Manitoba.

Mr. Charles Reece, of London, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Brown for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Riley visited Mr. S. D. Holmes at Wallaceburg during their holiday week.

Mrs. Daniel Cushman is very ill, there being not much chance of recovery.

Miss Johanna Lindsay is visiting cousins in Kilmartin and friends in Glencoe.

Our good dressmaker has left us, and taken a position in Brantford. We hope that our loss will be gain to her.

Mr. John Gault and Capt. Courtright left on Wednesday for a week's stay in Toronto.

Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the *natural* performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's.

"My appetite was gone; nothing tempted me to eat, and what little I did eat felt annoying and unpleasant in my stomach. I tried many remedies without any benefit whatever. Finally, Hood's Sarsaparilla having been recommended, I began its use. After taking one bottle my stomach would retain food, and my appetite began to improve. After taking three bottles I was completely cured," WILLIAM ROSS, Wellington street, Sarnia, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

CANADIAN SKYSCRAPERS

American Trust to Start Operations in the Dominion.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—It was stated here yesterday that the George A. Fuller Construction Company of New York, one of the largest building contractors in the "Skyscraper Trust," have decided to enter the Canadian field as a competitor for the construction of buildings. Its first business in Canada will be the construction of an 11-story building in Winnipeg, for the Union Bank, the tenders for which were let to the Fuller Company at a recent meeting of the directors of the bank at the head office in Quebec. This building, which will be a steel structure, will be one of the finest of its kind in Canada. It is expected that the chief effect of the company in Canada will be that large buildings will be put up in less than half the time it now takes. This it is claimed will mean a big gain for the proprietors in rentals.

BRITISH PRESS PRAISE MINTO

For His Address Before the Chambers of Commerce.

CONGRESS HELPS CHAMBERLAIN

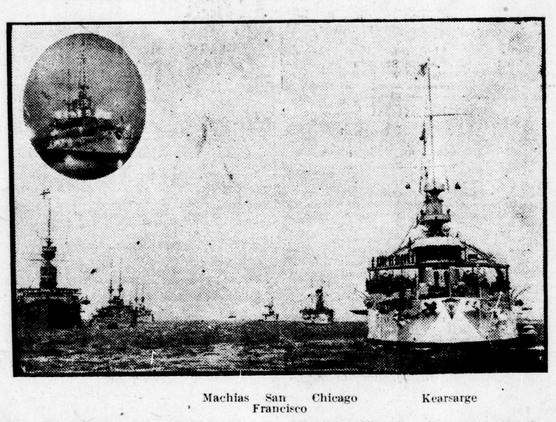
Westminster Gazette Says Many of the Speeches Were Frankly Protectionist.

London, Aug. 21.—In view of Lord Salisbury's critical condition it is noteworthy as an interesting coincidence that half a century ago tomorrow he was first elected to the House of Commons as member for Stamford. Lord Robert Cecil, as he was then, sat in the Commons until 1868, when he succeeded his father. He was three times Prime Minister of England. This morning's bulletin reports his condition unchanged.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Montreal has attracted very wide attention in commercial and political circles. Most of the large papers publish verbatim extracts from the debates, and all the press has devoted considerable space editorially to the transactions of the congress. Lord Minto's vigorous and eloquent speech at the banquet last night is quoted extensively, and mentioned complimentarily. Of the leading papers, the Times says that the compromise on trade resolutions was a frank admission of the existence of an imperial problem of a most vital importance. The declaration that it must be solved on the principle of mutual benefit to all parts of the empire shows that sectional interests have not marred the amity which should exist, and has existed at the meetings of the congress. Referring to Lord Minto's speech the Times says that it was an eloquent and emphatic utterance. His excellency showed that he is fully alive to imperial issues.

The Times today, speaking of the resolution dealing with the fiscal policy of the empire, prepared by the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, at Montreal, says that it must be regarded as satisfactory by all who have at heart the promotion of an imperial fiscal policy. The Liverpool Post says: "The one definite feeling created is the earnest wish that the fiscal discussion may be got through in a more comprehensive and business-like manner at home than at Montreal." The St. James Gazette says that the language of the resolution undoubtedly gives valuable support to Mr. Chamberlain. The Globe says that Lord Minto's speech will rank as one of the most notable utterances of the fiscal controversy, and should be noted for careful persual by his brother, the financial secretary of the treasury. The Westminster Gazette says: "A great majority of the colonial speeches are frankly along protectionist lines." The Pall Mall Gazette thinks it is something to have gained the unanimous approval of such a gathering for a declaration which finally repudiates the theory of laissez-faire. The Daily Graphic regards these fiscal resolutions as opening of a way out of a difficult position for the Government, and says that there should be no difficulty in the way of a prompt acceptance of the terms of a resolution which should give satisfaction to all. The Graphic further expresses the hope that the Prime Minister will give an early decision in the matter of the royal commission. The Morning Post regards the compromise as a tribute to the influence of Lord Strathona as a peacemaker. It considers the resolution as a great step towards practical consideration of the greatest question that is now before the empire. It expresses the belief that the unanimous opinion of so representative a gathering will go forth to the whole empire and inaugurate a fiscal campaign.

Mr. Balfour's attitude on the question, it is anticipated, will take definite form at the conference of Conservative Associations, to be held on the 1st of October.



Machias San Francisco Chicago Kearsarge

The Visit of the United States Squadron to British Waters The Vessels at Portsmouth.

The visiting squadrons, under Admiral Cotton, arrived at Portsmouth on July 7. The vessels were the Kearsarge (flagship), descendant of the older Kearsarge that destroyed the notorious Alabama), the cruisers Chicago and San Francisco, and the gunboat Machias. The cut in the corner shows the flagship Kearsarge illuminated.

HORRORS AT KRUSHEVO

Atrocities Committed by the Conquering Turks.

Salonica, Aug. 22. — A correspondent at Monastir sends the following dispatch under Thursday's date: "When the Bulgarian bands entered Krushevo they occupied the Greek quarter, hoisting their flag over a Greek house. The Turkish troops arrived on Aug. 12. All the Komitajis have already come, except about 400 local men. Although no shot was fired from the town the Turks commenced a bombardment which was continued throughout Aug. 13. The shelling destroyed 350 houses, 215 shops and all the fine, large, Greek and Wallachian houses. The Greek Church and school were destroyed. The Bulgarian quarter escaped.

"The Turks entered the town Aug. 14, pillaged all the houses, assaulted many of the women, stripped many persons naked, and killed about three hundred local Bulgarians, and also 60 innocent Greeks and Vlachs. About 8,000 people are homeless and starving. The material damage done amounts to several million francs.

"The Turks on Aug. 19 massacred two hundred Bulgarians who surrendered at a village near Monastir."

HEART DISEASE

RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure Is the Mystic Remedy.

This remarkable preparation gives perfect relief in 30 minutes in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease, and speedily effects a cure. It is a magic remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. It also strengthens the nerves and cures stomach disorders.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the best, 40 doses, 10c.

Sold by C. McCallum & Co. 2

RAILWAYS AND THE RESTAURANT

The Upper House Discusses the Police Proceedings

AGAINST SENATE RESTAURANT

Senator Suggests a "District of Ottawa"—Exchequer Court and Railroad Debts.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—In the Senate today Senator Lougheed drew attention to the reports of the police proceedings against the contractor for the Senate restaurant. It appeared to him inconsistent with the dignity of the Senate, and steps should be taken to regulate the conduct of the restaurant. Strangers should not be allowed to have access to the restaurant. He hoped steps would be taken to reform the matter.

Senator Scott entirely agreed with the expressions of Mr. Lougheed, and hoped that in future no strangers would be admitted.

Senator Bernier had no doubt that the magistrate was right in his decision. It was an anomaly that the provincial authorities could have authority over the Senate premises. There should be a district of Ottawa.

Senator Watson said there was a notice that only Senators should be admitted to the corridors.

Sir A. Pelletier said the committee had met and given notice of the strict enforcement of the rules. In this case a waiter who had been dismissed had obtained liquor on purpose to lay an information. The matter then dropped.

The bills respecting the certificates to masters and mates of ships and to incorporate the Alliance Bank of Canada were read a third time and passed.

The St. Chrysostome Railway bill and the bill for the relief of the Kelar Heater Company were read a second time and sent to committee. In regard to the latter, Senator Ferguson thought there should be explanations of these bills. It did not seem wise to pass special legislation to revive a patent which had died by legal process.

Senator Young said this was a case in which a patent was sold, but expired some few days before the purchasers were aware. The renewals should have been paid by the vendors. This was a case in which injustice would be done to the holders. Immediately on the discovery of the error steps were taken to secure legislation.

Senator Beique moved the second reading of the bill respecting the jurisdiction of the exchequer court as to railway debts. The object of the bill is to adopt such provisions as will provide for the appointment of receivers in cases of seizure and the management and sale of the railway in question.

Senator Casgrain (De Lanaudiere) drew attention to the very wide difference between this bill and the one it superseded. If it were to become law it should receive very close attention. Any railway which becomes a federal one came under the scope of this bill. The bill could be put in force if any part of a line were not operated for ten days. This was too short, as the collapse of a single bridge would effect a delay of that duration. It should be at least 30 days. He was informed that some special railway was aimed at by this bill. If so, it would be better to say so outright. He thought this special legislation ill-timed at a time when the General Railway Act was under consideration. According to this bill, the Winding Up Act would be made applicable to railways. The Railway Act protected bondholders, who would have an indefinable position under this act. The bill was self-condemnatory. Such legislation as this would render foreign bondholders very shy of investing in Canadian railways.

Senator Lougheed thought the bill did violence to an old-established principle, of priority of creditors. He also thought that financially it would militate against investments in railway bonds. There was not security enough to bondholders. The mischief that would be perpetrated by this legislation would be that creditors would oust the bondholders and get possession of the road.

Senator Beique pointed out that the bill came under the provisions of the railway act governing the issue of bonds. Under that act bondholders had to act conjointly through trustees. Whilst the interest of bondholders should be protected, those of the public should also be protected. This bill was intended to do this. There were several questions which should be considered in committee. The bill, though introduced by a private member in the Commons, had been adopted by the ministry.

Senator Ellis asked whether it was right to give a federal court jurisdiction in provinces which it had not at present.

Senator Scott said the railway committee would have that jurisdiction, anyhow.

Senator Ferguson called attention to an inaccuracy in the title. The bill was more than a bill respecting the jurisdiction of the exchequer court in railway debts, but in respect to railways generally.

The bill was read a second time.

The Senate went into committee on the bill to amend the act respecting the incorporation of boards of trade, which was reported, read a third time and passed.

The Senate then odjourned.

A MINISTER SPEAKS TO THE MOTHERS

Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited: Within the last two years my wife (who is of a delicate constitution) has had two severe attacks of la grippe, both of which have been speedily corrected by the use of Psychine. We have such faith in the efficacy of your remedies that as a family we use no other. For toning up a debilitated system, however run down, restoring to healthy action, the heart and lungs, and as a specific for all wasting diseases your Psychine and Oxomulsion are simply peerless. Yours sincerely, Rev. J. J. Rice, 51 Walker avenue, Toronto.

Psychine is pronounced Sikeen, and if you have a cough, pains in the lungs, sore or inflammed throat, etc., call or write for a sample bottle of Psychine at Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto. Mention your druggist's name.

Use Dr. Root's Kidney Pills for Sciatica. Price, 25c.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents in stamps to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the celebrated Cold cure.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

Quebec Steamship Co., Limited, River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

The twin-screw iron steamship Campana, 1,700 tons, with electric lights and bells, and all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays, at 2 p.m., 13th and 27th July, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September, for Pictou, N. S., calling at Quebec, Father Point, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P. E. I., and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The finest trip of the season for health and comfort. For full particulars apply to EDWARD DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, London, or ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. tyw

It takes a bride to feel real honest unconcern over flattery.



THE WEATHER TODAY—Decidedly warm with thunderstorms.

Odd Lots of Print Wrappers Greatly Reduced

We have a few odd lots of Print Wrappers that we want to clear before opening out our stock of Flannelette Wrappers for fall and winter. It's only because we have a very few of the different lots mentioned that we let them go at such low prices—for they're worth just as much today as ever. To make sure of getting one, come early. A saving of nearly half a dollar on a dollar Wrapper is a bargain you're not often asked to take.

A small lot of regular $1.00 Wrappers, clearing at each only 59c
A small lot of regular $1.35 Wrappers, clearing at each only 95c
A small lot of regular $1.75 Wrappers, clearing at each only $1.25
A small lot of regular $2.50 Wrappers, clearing at each only $1.50

Bargains in Ladies' House Sacques.

These are exceptional bargains in Dainty Blouses for house wear. We're more anxious now that you should have them than we should keep them—because if you take them, we do not have to put them away. The motto here is never to put anything away for another season. Come early to get the best pick of these dainty Sacques.

Ladies' Dressing Sacques in plain fine lawn; round collar, sleeves and bottom finished with lawn frills, good quality. Regular $1.00 for 75c

Fine White Lawn Sacques; low open neck with pretty beading and silk ribbons; large reveres, long sleeves, bottom finished with wide frills and gimp, nicely stitched and finished. Regular $1.25 for only 85c

Fine White Lawn Sacques; fancy collar embroidered in blue silk; full front and fitted back with wide pleats; collar, sleeves and bottom finished with hemstitched frills. Extra value at $1.35, now on sale at only 95c

White and pale blue Kimonas; embroidered front and collar; cool and comfortable for summer. Regular $1.50, now on sale for only $1.00

Fine White Lawn Sacques; box back, full front, all trimmed with wide full frills bound with pale blue and pink silk ribbon fastened in front with wide ribbons. A beautiful quality that we sell at $2.75, selling for only $1.95

Dainty White Lawn Sacques; low open yoke; back and front of fine Valenciennes insertion; divided from skirt with wide bands of embroidery and beading; box back and full front with eight rows of lace insertion; sleeves with four rows and finished with lace; tied with ribbons. Regular $2.75, a very special bargain for only $1.95

Fancy Muslin Sacques in pale blue and pink, trimmed in fancy patterns with Valenciennes lace; pretty collar edged with lace and black velvet ribbon; frill around bottom edged with velvet; ribbon looped in front. Regular $3.25. A great bargain for only $1.95

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

SAVE TIME

and Take the New Route to

Murray Bay

—BY—

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

To St. Denis Wharf via Riviere Ouelle and Steamer "ADMIRAL" across the St. Lawrence.

Write for particulars to

Toronto Ticket Office

10 King Street West.

TRAVEL BY THE

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

The Best Service to

New York, Boston, Philadelphia,

AND ALL EASTERN POINTS.

Tourist tickets now on sale to principal Summer Resorts. Fast time, close connections.

For rates, timetables and tickets call at city office, 395 Richmond street. 'Phone 205.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. and T. A. JOHN PAUL, City Pass. Agt.

The Banner Route

There is nothing more assuring to the traveler than his knowledge of the fact that he is traveling on a firm roadbed, upon which is laid the heaviest of steel rails, made true in all their curves, and that the train which carries him is of the highest standard of excellence known to railroads, and is being guided to its destination by experienced minds. These are the conditions which become apparent to the frequent travelers on

The Wabash Line

and which have made that line justly famous.

The Wabash has its own rails direct to the World's Fair Grounds in St. Louis. All Wabash through trains stop at World's Fair Stations (Forsyth), in order to give passengers an opportunity to view from the trains the World's Fair Buildings.

J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, corner King and Yonge, Toronto.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From Montreal and Quebec every Saturday, to Liverpool, via Moville.

First cabin, $55 and upwards; second cabin, $37 50 and $40; and third class, to Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow and London, $25 and $26. Through tickets to South Africa.

London Agents—E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

For **Dominion of Canada Industrial Exhibition**

TORONTO, Aug. 27 to Sept. 12, 1903

will issue retur tickets

$3 40 London to Toronto, Aug. 29 to Sept. 11,

$2 55 London to Toronto, Sept. 1, 3, 5, 8 and 10,

All tickets good for return until Sept. 15 1903. See the Manitoba and Northwest Exhibit in the Canadian Pacific Exhibit Hall, near Grand Stand. Ask for copy of Official Programme.

W. FULTON, City Pass. Agt., London; A. H. NOTMAN, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., TORONTO.

WHITE STAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool

VICTORIAN.....AUG. 25, 7 A.M.
OCEANIC.....AUG. 26, 8 A.M.
CYMRIC.....AUG. 28, 9:30 A.M.
TEUTONIC.....SEPT. 2, NOON.
ARABIC.....SEPT. 4, 4 P.M.
ARMENIAN.....SEPT. 8, 7 A.M.
GERMANIC.....SEPT. 9, NOON.

Saloon rates from $75 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. CO.

E. de La Hooke, G. T. R. Ticket Office.
W. Fulton, C. P. R. Ticket Office.

Hamilton, Toronto & Montreal Line.

Steamers leave Hamilton 1 p.m., Toronto 7 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays, for Bay of Quinte points, Thousand Islands, Brockville, Prescott, Montreal and intermediate ports.

Toronto and Montreal Line.

Steamers leave Toronto 4 p.m. daily, except Sunday, for Rochester, Thousand Islands, Rapids to Montreal, Quebec and Saguenay River.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Western Passenger Agent, Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Dominion Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 27, to Sept. 12,

$3.40

London to Toronto and return, good going Aug. 29 to Sept. 11 inclusive.

$2.55

good going Sept. 1, 3, 5, 8 and 10; all tickets valid to return until Sept. 15.

$24 75 London to Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinaw,

including meals and berths on steamers. Steamers leave Collingwood every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, via Northern Navigation Company.

$17 50 London to Sault Ste. Marie,

via Sarnia and Northwest Transportation Company. Steamers leave every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Sufferers from Hay Fever should take a trip to the Highlands of Ontario. No Hay Fever can exist in the pure atmosphere of the Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays or Georgian Bay.

For tickets and all information call on E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., city ticket office, or C. E. HORNING, depot ticket office.

There has been started in Malden, Mass., a goat farm for the production of goat's milk. The promoters expect that there will be a large demand for the milk, especially for the dietary treatment of sick babies.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

MARRIED.

WHARTON—GARFAT—At the residence of the groom's uncle, 305 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, New York City, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, St. Luke's Episcopal Church, New York, John Lowe Wharton, of the Edison Electric Company, to Lena Maude, second daughter of W. J. Garfat, this city.

DIED.

SMITH—At his late residence, lot 9, con. 9, Caradoc, on Aug. 20, 1903, Silvanus Wesley Smith, aged 47 years.

Funeral on Sunday at 10 a.m., from his late residence, thence to Hunt's Cemetery, Westminster Township, arriving there about 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. 81u

NOTICE TO CHURCHES.
Copy for church services must be handed into the office by 10 a.m., Saturdays; otherwise they cannot be changed.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School, 3 p.m. Rev. L. Brown, B.A., of Petrolea, will preach both morning and evening.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Edward Bishop will preach.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Going, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2:45. All welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services, 11 a.m., Mr. Hopper, secretary Y. M. C. A.; 7 p.m., Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

CHRIST CHURCH (ANGLICAN)—SERVICES at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. K. Birks will conduct both services. Evening subject, "Doubtful Investments."

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. A. J. Thomas will preach morning and evening. Mr. W. H. Hewlett, of Hamilton, organist, will conduct special music.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. Morning, 11, C. B. Keenleyside; evening, 7, Rev. A. W. Budd. All welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—11 a.m., preacher, Student J. G. Hindley, of Congregational College; evening, Rev. L. W. Wickett, city.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, CORNER Dufferin avenue and Wellington street—Public services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. George J. Bishop, pastor. Rev. J. Herman Beer will preach both morning and evening. Sabbath School, 2:45 p.m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. The pastor has returned from his vacation, and will conduct both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. S. J. Allin, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Morning service, Rev. L. W. Wickett; evening, Rev. Dr. McCrae.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Oxford and Wellington—11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Johnston, of St. Andrew's; 7 p.m., the pastor, Rev. A. J. MacGillivray.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Services, 11 a.m., Rev. A. J. MacGillivray; the pastor will preach at 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 3 p.m. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer meeting.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. Archdeacon Davis. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING—Rev. C. C. Waller, M.A., principal of Huron College. Evening—Rev. Canon Dann, B.A.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. Dr. Sowerby will praech. 11 a.m., "Cursing the Fig-tree"; 7 p.m., "The Lord's Taxes." Baptism during evening services. All seats free, and all welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. 11 a.m., subject, "God's Riches"; 7 p.m., "The Value of Friends."

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — SECOND COOK AND kitchen girl. Apply Grigg House. 82c

WANTED—3 BUNCH MAKERS AND rollers; steady work. Apply 420 Talbot street. 81u

LADY TEACHER WANTED FOR Union school section, No. 2, Ekfrid and Caradoc; second class, non-professional; duties to commence Sept. 1. Apply, stating salary, to James Wellman, secretary-treasurer, Melbourne, Ont. 81c

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, or a smart girl to assist in a store. R. Tremain, London Junction. 81c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—NO washing or ironing. Apply at once, 262 Central avenue. 80c

GIRL WANTED TO ASSIST WITH housework; comfortable home. 315 King. 80c

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY at once, Lashbrook's Restaurant, 155 King street. 82c

TWO JUNIOR SALESLADIES. APPLY personally, Bayley's Drygoods Stores. 82c

FUR MACHINE OPERATORS AND finishers—Steady employment; good hands can make $7 to $8 per week; will pay railroad fare. Brereton & Manning, Toronto. 80n

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED AT Wellington House. 79tf

WANTED — MACHINE OPERATORS and girls to learn children's coat-making. Greene, Swift & Co., 188 King street. 80c

WANTED AT ONCE—THREE DINING-ROOM girls for Niagara Falls, Ont.; $15 per month; fares paid. Apply at Windsor House, Niagara Falls, Ont. 80c

HOUSEMAID WANTED. APPLY MRS. Jeffery, 83 Central avenue. 78tf

25 GIRLS WANTED. JOHN McNEE & Sons, Clarence street. 78tf

FIFTY GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT and candy departments; good wages, steady employment. D. S. Perrin & Co. 96tf

WANTED—OPERATORS, DRESSMAKERS and aprentices. Helena Costume Company. 38tf

GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT DEPARTMENT—McCormick's new biscuit factory; steady employment; big pay. 7tf

MASSEUSE.

MRS. H. CAULA, MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist. Reduced terms for hair culture and scalp treatment this month. 253 Queen's avenue.

Read Real Estate Offerings in today's Advertiser.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Springbank

Week of Aug. 24th.

THE LA TREMOS in their pantomime comedy act.

MARIE HECKLOW AND ZELMA WHEELER—The daintiest singing and dancing act in vaudeville.

McCOY AND KNIGHT—Presenting "The Parlor Minstrels."

GOURLAY BROS.—Acrobats.

HEALY AND FARNUM — Comedy singing, talking and eccentric dancing specialty.

COMING! COMING!

....BAND OF THE....

COLDSTREAM GUARDS

THE EMPIRE'S

Greatest Military Band.

46 MUSICIANS.
TWO HISTORIC CONCERTS.

PRINCESS RINK,

Wednesday, 16th Sept.,
Afternoon and Evening.

GRAND-TONIGHT

At 8:15.

THE WM. H. WEST BIG MINSTREL JUBILEE.

Prices—Evening, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1. Matinee, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Monday Next, August 24.

The Great Spectacular Comedy-Drama,

The Heart of Chicago

See the Marvelous Approaching Train. PRICES: 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Seat sale today. 80k

SPRINGBANK PAVILION—PRIVATE dancing parties. Extra orchestra, special cars, etc. For dates apply W. Lowery, pavilion, or Dayton & McCormick, city.

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS—OPEN every day during week. Sundays, 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. Swimming pond now open. Cole and Edmonds. t

DROP IN! MONTREAL FARES—$12 55, London to Montreal and return, via Persia and Ocean; meals and berths included. Write or call. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, only agent. 3

LADIES' AID—PEACHES AND CREAM—A peach and cream social and sale of work at Colborne Street Church, Tuesday evening. Good programme. Admission, 10 cents. b

CUNARD LINE—UMBRIA SAILS, NEW York to Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 29; Carpathia, Tuesday, Sept. 1. Features: Carpathia, second cabin, full deck privilege. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street. 1

ALLAN LINE—CALL ON F.B.CLARKE, 416 Richmond street, for quotations for your trip to the Old Country. Parisian sails Saturday, Aug. 29; Tunisian, Saturday, Sept. 5. Features: Second cabin on Tunisian amidships; third class, special accommodation. 2

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1,570.

$2 65—LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN, every Saturday and Sunday, boat. Cheap trips every day by the St. Clair. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street. 4

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED STRONG YOUNG MAN, age 16 to 18, for shipping department. Apply at once, John Marshall & Co. 82c

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR ENTRY clerk in wholesale; must write good hand and be quick at figures. Address P. O. Box 556, London. 82c

STRONG BOY WANTED TO LEARN bookbinding. Chapman's Bindery, 91 Dundas street. 82c

SMART BOY FOR STORE. BAYLEY'S Drygoods Stores, 172 and 174 Dundas street. 82c

BOY WANTED TO LEARN TRADE IN wire-working department. Dennis Wire and Iron Company. 82c

JUNIOR GROCERY CLERK, WITH A few years' experience. Ryan & Russell. 82c

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED "LIFE OF Pope Leo." Written with the encouragement, approbation and blessing of his Holiness, by Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, D.D. (Laval). This distinguished author was summoned to Rome and appointed by the Pope as his official biographer. Indorsed by Donato Sbarretti, Papal delegate to Canada, and is recognized by all church authorities as the only official biography of the Pope. Published in English and French. Best commission to agents. Elegant outfit free. The John C. Winston Company, Toronto, Ont. 79u-xt

A FEW MEN AND BOYS, ABOUT 18 years of age. McCormick Manufacturing Company. 81tf

WANTED—YOUNG MARRIED MAN, used to outdoor work; a farm hand preferred; house provided. Apply at Woodland Cemetery, to the superintendent. 81c

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE IS OFFERED by the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada to men who are qualified to act as district agents; several wanted; references required. Apply to George R. Hamilton, manager Western Ontario, London. 81n

WANTED—BAKER, SECOND HAND. Apply D. F. Brighton, Emery street, South London. 80c

TEACHER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED second class professional female wanted for S. S. No. 1, West Nissouri; five miles from city; duties to start Aug. 31, 1903. Apply, stating salary and experience, on or before Aug. 26, to G. Piper, Rebecca, Ont., secretary-treasurer. 80c

BOY WANTED. GREEN, SWIFT & Co., 188 King street. 80c

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES—GUARANTEED money-making proposition; no capital required. Apply Cooper, 332-6 Clarence street London.

MALE HELP WANTED.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE — WRITE quick for the greatest money-making proposition ever offered; no experience required; success absolutely assured; promotion for good workers; steady employment; yearly contract. Cooper, 332-6 Clarence street, London.

CARRIAGE WOODWORKERS WANTED. Apply Campbell's Carriage Factory, London. 80c

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 6, Dawn, with second or third class certificate. James Williams, secretary-treasurer, Florence P. O., Ont. 79tf

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FARMER (married), to manage small farm near London. Address, with reference, P. O. Box 535, London. 78i

MEN WANTED TO LEARN BARBER trade—Abundance of practice; expert instructions; lectures, etc.; the advantages save years of apprenticeship; tools, diplomas, board and positions given; catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 68uk

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS WANTED for shipping room and factory. D. S. Perrin & Co. 96tf

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—$50 WILL BUY A TWO-HORSE power gas engine. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

HARD COAL THIS WEEK, $7 PER TON cash, at Buchanan's, 633 Colborne. 'Phone 1,096.

BAIN TOILET AND MEDICAL COMPANY have removed to old premises, 340 Richmond street.

NEW-CALVED COW. APPLY J. B. Harris, Rebecca P. O. Lot 5, con. 3, Nissouri. 82u

NETS TO COVER ENTIRE HEAD AT Miller's Hair Store. See our new line of fancy back combs and large pins. 223 Dundas street.

FOR SALE—LONDON LOAN COMPANY'S stock. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

OUR WHOLESALE PRICES ARE THE lowest in the city. Ask for them. Cooked ham, long clear breakfast bacon, hams and bologna. James A. Anderson, Market House. ywt

CHOICE CROCK BUTTER, 18c POUND; second quality, 16c pound; choice creamery prints, 20c to 22c; new-laid eggs, 15c dozen; new cheese, 2 pounds, 25c; new honey in sections (extra quality), 2 for 25c. T. A. Faulds 13 Market House. 'Phone 151. ywt

—BOOKBINDING—
Magazines, Law Books, Music, Bibles, bound any style—expensively or cheaply.
DON'T ALLOW
your numbers to be scattered around the house or office, and never know where to find them, when by sending them to the address below you can have them bound so as to be an ornament to your library and a pleasure to use.
CHAPMAN'S BINDERY,
'Phone 370. xt 91 Dundas St.

DO YOU KEEP DOGS, BIRDS, CATS or poultry? Morgan's supply house has everything you need. 264 Dundas street. tx

FOR SALE—GASOLINE STOVE — IN use only a short time; as good as new; price $5. Apply at this office. 46-tf

FOR SALE—NEW MASON & RISCH piano; never been out of warerooms; will sell at a bargain to responsible party for cash or on time. Apply Box 17, this office. 79tf

REFRIGERATORS, GASOLINE STOVES and all kinds of stoves for wood and coal. A large stock of second-hand furniture at F. Keene's, 141 King street.

"GOLD COIN" SEED WHEAT—CHOICE hardy white variety; good yielder. John Ross, Ilderton. 80c-wty

D. H. GILLIES & CO., LEADING COAL and wood yard. Office and yard, corner Adelaide and Bathurst streets. 'Phone 1,312.

F. S. ONN, FISH MARKET—FRESH, salted and smoked fish. We guarantee our goods to be reliable. 'Phone 1,296.

LADIES—OUR HARMLESS REMEDY relieves without fail delayed or suppressed menstruation. For free trial address Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 64h-t

CHEAP WOOD FOR TEN DAYS—Green & Co., 395 York street, will sell good dry slabs, $1 50 per load. All kinds coal and wood cheap. 'Phone 391.

CAUSTIC SODA IN CWT. DRUMS, sal soda, silicate of soda, soda ash, sulphate of ammonia, rosin, soap powder in bulk, laundry soap chips, naphtha soft oil soap, linoleum floor oil soap, tree spraying soap and crude glycerine. The London Soap Company. 61tf

WE HAVE TWO OR THREE BEAUTIFUL second-hand pianos at $100 and $150, payable $3 per month. Several organs at $10, $15 and $20, on easy terms. All guaranteed for five years. These are good bargains. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED LEGHORN hens. Apply 270 Wharncliffe street, West London. 78n

IMPERIAL BICYCLES — HANDSOME new models; also good second-hand wheels. Terms easy. Large stock tires and sundries. Cunningham's, East London.

SPRINGS, MATTRESSES AND IRON beds—Special low prices this week at Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE — WHITE SULPHUR Springs and mineral baths. Apply 61 Elmwood avenue, South London. 76bu-t

WE WOULD LIKE TO PUT A COPY of "The Advertising World" into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store; every newspaperman, every advertising writer, every person interested in business of any kind. We send sample copies free on request, and the paper usually makes friends for itself at first sight. It isn't made to be pretty, but to be helpful—and its circulation of 23,000 (biggest of its class in the world) shows that it is helpful. May we have your address? "The Advertising World," Columbus, Ohio. 26tf-t

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY IN EXISTENCE for the investment of small and large sums of idle money, where it will produce a large and steady monthly revenue without risk of loss, and principal back on demand. For full particulars address W. H. Latimer, 413 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. 34bc-t

ARCHITECTS.

MOORE & HENRY—
ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS,
John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—Bank of Commerce Building (second floor), Richmond street.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MODERN TWO-STORY brick house, 447 Dundas street; large lot; frame barn. Price on application. 459 Colborne street. 42tf-ywt

NICE TWO-STORY BRICK — FOUR bedrooms, bath, w.c., furnace, etc. Wellington street, near the park. $3,000. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, NORTH half lot 1, con. 8, London Township; well supplied with water; good buildings, and has 45 acres of best maple, beech and elm timber. Apply 463 Maitland street, London. 78n

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY home, very near the city; two-story frame house, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, windmill water supply, furnace, other conveniences; also brick cottage and good outbuildings; seven acres of land; fruit trees, garden; decided bargain to immediate purchaser; terms easy. Apply R. Greene, Greene, Swift & Co., 188 King street. 80n-wty bw

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE —Ridout street south, one mile from Victoria bridge, two or five acres, brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, everything as good as new, abundance of spring water, large drive barn, full bearing fruit trees. Address Box 25, Ridout street south P. O. 64tf-t

FOR SALE—103-ACRE FARM, WITH bank barn, silo and good two-story brick house, lot 6, con. 8, London Township. Apply Mrs. McGaffin, Ballymote P. O. 70c-t

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

FOR SALE (SPECIAL).

64 Duchess avenue, 2-story brick, 1 acre	$3,700
509 William street, 2-story brick, modern	4,300
24 Edward street, 2-story brick, modern	2,200
226 Wellington street, 1½-story frame	1,750
417 Princess avenue, frame cottage	1,100

19 Wortley road, frame cottage; lot 180x200. Price on application.

CALL AND SEE OUR LARGE LIST OF CITY PROPERTY.

DULMAGE & MOORHOUSE.
'Phone 1,525. 6 Albion Block.

WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT BY OCTOBER—Small modern house, centrally located. Box 18, London Advertiser. 82c-tyw

WANTED—GOOD FARM, TOGETHER with stock and implements, to work on shares for term of years. Apply or address 907 Waterloo street. b

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE, north of Dundas street, a house with six or seven rooms. Give particulars. Apply Box 2, this office. 70h-txtywt xt

FOR SALE OR RENT—100 ACRES; first-class dairy or grain farm. J. C. Dignan, C. P. R. and Maitland street, London. 82n-tyw 66u

FOR SALE—67 ACRES, PART LOT 5, con. 4, Caradoc; 27 acres cleared; 20 acres timber; bank barn, brick house, good orchard. Apply John Sutherland, Glen Oak, Ont. 82tf-t

$1,000 BUYS GOOD, LARGE COTTAGE, if sold at once; good locality. G. E. Hotson, 290 Dundas street. 82k

WANTED TO PURCHASE — NEWSPAPER, periodical and magazine clippings; $10,000 will be paid for 100 suitable articles. Address P. O. Drawer 2,183, Montreal, Canada. 80bh-wt

FOR SALE—52 ACRES, GOOD FARM; 10 acres summer fallow; six miles from London. Would exchange for small house and lot. Apply Sydney Elson, Byron avenue. 82n

WANTED—300 CORDS SOFT WOOD for brickyard purposes; state quality and price. Address Alex. Johnston, 114 Masonic Temple, London. 81tf

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Seven lots in Marsh property; low prices to close sale. 857 Adelaide street; fine modern brick cottage, 7 rooms; must be sold at a sacrifice at once. Two-story brick residence, King street; cheap. Modern brick house, 417 Central avenue. 420 Central avenue; fine brick cottage, 8 rooms. Choice lot near Normal School. Renwick Estate lots cheap, and easy terms. Villa residence and 3 acres, 33 Beaufort street. The fine residence of W. R. Hobbs, Esq., Wellington street. Lots on Oxford, William and St. James, frontage to suit purchasers. W. D. BUCKLE.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited.

78 Dundas St., London, Ont. Telephone 696.

We have the largest list of farms for sale or exchange of any real estate agency in Ontario. Farming is the safest, surest and most independent of occupations. Now is the time to buy a farm. We have some splendid bargains. We can get a farm for you just where you want, and just the kind you want. We have over 800 farms in Western Ontario to select from. Over 25 farms sold off our list during July. We expect to sell at least 200 farms within the next three months.

We have over 200 City of London and suburban properties for sale or exchange. Telephone, write or call on us for our list of City of London and suburban properties.

If you want a home, an investment for your money, or a speculation, it will pay you to see the properties we have on hand.

The following are some of our general agents and valuators in Western Ontario:

E. R. Talbot, 140 Horton street, London.
John Watson, 371 Simcoe street, London.
John E. Burgess, Chatham.
R. S. Milligan, Simcoe.
Darby Cummings, Dresden.
William Oldham, Dresden.
Norman Stirling, Thamesville.
James R. Clark, Maguire.
James Burns, Forest.
James Nurse, Petrolea.
Robert Tate, White Oak.

JAMES BURROWS, Manager.
WILLIAM NEEDHAM,
Inspector and Valuator. bd&w

LOST AND FOUND.

BROOCH LOST — CLUSTER FOUR-LEAF clover, with diamond in center of each. Please return to 100 Cheapside and receive reward. b

LARGE WHITE SETTER DOG LOST—Tax tag No. 622. Reward at Free Press office. 80c

LOST—BROOCH MADE FROM 10-CENT piece. Reward at 394 Burwell street. b

LOST—ON SATURDAY, ONE $10 BILL. Reward on return to this office. 80k

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. WESTLAND, DENTIST, CHICAGO, post-graduate in Crown, Bridge and Porcelain work. Philadelphia post-graduate, Porcelain. Masonic Temple, first floor.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

HOTEL CARDS.

IROQUOIS HOTEL, TORONTO—CENTRALLY situated, corner King and York; steam-heated, electric-lighted, elevator; rooms with bath and en suite; rate, $2 and $2 50 per day. G. A. Graham.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, CORNER YORK and Clarence—$1 per day. M. J. O'Donohue, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL—OPPOSITE G. T. R. depot. Central location. First-class in every respect. Louis Risk, proprietor.

REAL ESTATE.

Thos. C. Knott Bulletin

1,071 RICHMOND STREET—Frame cottage; lot 50x125 feet to right of way. $900.

374 AND 376 LYLE STREET—Semi-detached two-story, brick-veneer; double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, four bedrooms, bath; lot 60x110 feet. $3,000.

776 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick-veneer story and half; double parlors, four bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, large pantry, all modern conveniences; stone foundation, slate roof; lot 52x134 feet. Call and get price.

CORNER OF PALL MALL and Miles street—Three frame cottages; lot 40x250 feet. Snap, $850.

95 BYRON AVENUE—Two-story brick, four bedroom, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 61x120; corner lot. Call and get price.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—New two-story brick; three bedrooms; double parlors, dining-room and kitchen; modern conveniences; lot 40x175 feet to lane. Price reduced; call.

788 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, two bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and woodshed. $600.

790 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, two bedrooms, parlor dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; nearly new. $900.

81 BYRON AVENUE—Brick two-story; double parlors, four bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen and all modern conveniences. Call and get price.

85 ALBION STREET, West London—Brick cottage; double parlors, four bedrooms, dining-room, pantry, summer kitchen, woodshed, city and soft water, good cellar. $1,200.

LATE HON. DAVID MILLS' residence, South London—Two-story brick, containing 14 rooms and all modern conveniences; lot 132x230 feet; large barn, beautiful grounds and fruit garden; corner lot. Call and get order to see house. Price reduced for immediate sale to $8,000.

499 PICCADILLY STREET—Frame house, brick foundation; three bedrooms, parlor dining-room and kitchen. Cash, $950.

191 BRUCE STREET—Brick cottage, frame stable and driveshed; lot 115x103 feet; land alone worth price asked, $1,400.

138 CENTRAL AVENUE—Brick cottage; five bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, woodshed, furnace; lot 61x165 feet. Will sell on monthly payments.

NO. 4 YORK STREET—Brick-veneer story and half house; four bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen. Will sell cheap on monthly payments.

A NUMBER OF COTTAGES on Oxford street, which can be purchased on monthly payments if desired. Call and get a list.

STORES—Three stores on north side Dundas street, East London, in best business section; will be sold cheap. Store on corner of Colborne and Cheapside streets; will sell cheap, on easy terms.

VACANT LOTS—I have the best lots in the north part of the city for sale. Lots on corner of Richmond street and College avenue; Richmond street, near Oxford; Wellington street, near Oxford street; Hellmuth avenue, near Oxford street; Oxford street, near Hellmuth avenue; Dundas street, near Adelaide; Adelaide, near Dundas street; Waterloo street, near Pall Mall street; Waterloo street north; and also lots on Van street, Riverview avenue, Dreaney avenue, Inkerman street, Mamelon street, Redan street, Marmora street, Salisbury street, Elizabeth street, Rattle street, Grey street east, Laura street, Mabel street, Florence street, Hamilton road, Trafalgar street, and a large number of others. Also agent for Parke Estate, Woodview Estate and Hope Estate, South London. Money to loan.

THOMAS C. KNOTT,
Real Estate and Investment Broker,
Room No. 101, Masonic Temple.
'Phone No. 1,720.



GET ATTACHED TO REAL ESTATE.

London realty is getting more valuable each year. Why should you not take advantage of your opportunities? It is your just right. Everyone should own land. The sharpest advance in reality will be in the East End. Watch it. If you want to have an interest in the advance secure a lot in the new survey,

"HOME-HURST,"

when you can get a lot for $5 down and the balance in monthly payments without interest. The greatest chance in your life. Do not delay. Prices will surely be advanced. The man who is late is always chasing fortune.

COTTAGES.

We have a number of very choice properties. Call for particulars.

RESIDENCES.

Our selection of eligible residences cannot be surpassed. We will be pleased to give you full particulars.

FARMS.

A number of desirable farms, ranging from 10 to 175 acres.

LOANS.

Money advanced to complete purchase, build, remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages, in sums of $100 and upwards.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
428 Richmond St., London, Ont.
C. H. ARMITAGE, Field Manager.
82tf-t

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH—PUPILS received for piano, harmony, sight singing, history. Residence, 781 Richmond, or homes of pupils.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WELFORD BROS., MANUFACTURERS of brooms, twines and cordage. Factory, 381-387 Glebe street. t

DEVELOPING AND FINISHING DONE for amateurs at reasonable prices. C. J. Allen, 571 Queen's avenue. 82c

CITY PARCEL EXPRESS OFFICE—Removed to rear of Wonderly's Barber Shop. 76bu-tyw

CHINESE LAUNDRY — SAM KEE guarantees best work in the city. Goods called for and delivered. 423 Wellington street. 79bu

WILLIAM HODGSON, PAINTER, paperhanger. Estimates free. 410 Horton street.

ROYAL LIVERY STABLES — CABS, Coupes, Victorias, Busses and Light Livery. Good and reliable horses. Orders by 'phone receive prompt attention. Open day and night. R. H. Cullis, 262 Horton street. 'Phone 742. 64tf

WATSON & CO., HOUSE MOVERS—Steam boilers and safes a specialty. 194 Hamilton road. 'Phone 1,231.

INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND Globe Insurance Company—Assets exceed $61,000,000. Losses paid since 1803, $200,000,000. Edward Towe—Office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets (over Bank of Commerce). Note.—Funds to loan at 4½ per cent on farm and 4¾ per cent on city property. ywt

Queen Insurance Co.

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.

J. A. NELLES, Agent,
428 Richmond Street.
'Phone 343. ywt

REAL ESTATE.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

WELLINGTON STREET, near Victoria Park—A new two-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; good lot. At a reasonable price.

HYMAN STREET—A new two-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $3,400.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new two-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvemnts; lot 53x130. Price, $3,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A handsome two-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, modern improvements; brick barn; corner lot; ornamental and shade trees. At a bargain; owner leaving the city.

371 HILL STREET—Two-story frame house, 9 rooms, in good order; lot 33x165 feet. At a reasonable figure.

315 SIMCOE STREET—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 33x165 feet. Price on application.

WATERLOO STREET—A handsome two-story brick house, stone foundation, 9 rooms and attic, finished with all the latest modern improvements; good lot; large shade trees. Price on application. Call at once.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new two-story brick house, 9 rooms; modern improvements; lot 55x130. Price, $3,000.

CRAIG STREET—A large brick cottage, 10 rooms, in good order; frame barn; lot 66x180 feet. At a reduced figure; owner leaving the city.

CENTRAL AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; lot 40x140 feet. Price, $1,450.

YORK STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms; lot 82x140 feet. Price, $1,100.

716 COLBORNE STREET—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms. A fine home at a low figure.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD—Two frame cottages, in good repair, with large lots. At a bargain; must be sold.

PROOF LINE ROAD—Two-story brick house, 8 rooms, in good order; frame barn, with 8 acres of prime land. At a reasonable price.

HAMILTON ROAD—A new 1½-story brick, 8 rooms; good lot; close to the new industries. Price, $1,600.

A DESIRABLE LOT on Princess avenue—Shade and ornamental trees. Price, $1,200.

SEVERAL CHEAP BUILDING LOTS, south of the Hamilton road, Ironton Park, Richmond street north, Grosvenor street, Evergreen avenue, with numerous other lots to select from. We have got the properties for you to select from, if you will favor us with a call.

P. WALSH,
'Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

ELECTRO-VAPOR BATHS.

TRY AN ELECTRO-VAPOR, WITH massage, at Mrs. Gadsby's, 320 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,042.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

DRESSMAKERS, CALL AT THE LONDON Cutting School, 233½ Dundas street. We are teaching some new measurements for blouse and shirt waist patterns. Practical cutters will recognize their superiority. Former pupils instructed free.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY Surgeons—Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. 'Phones, 688 and 278. Treatment of dogs a specialty.

JOHN H. WILSON, VETERINARY surgeon—Office and residence, 846 Richmond street. 'Phone 430.

LEGAL CARDS.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street, London; 'phone 99. Money to loan, lowest rates. U. A. Buchner, J. M. Gunn, B.A.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc.—Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis, Jared Vining, B.A.

McEVOY & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

JOHN F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC. —Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

NEW YORK—GEORGE MOREHEAD, attorney and counselor-at-law, notary public, 99 Nassau street, New York City. Formerly of firm of Meredith, Morehead & Judd, London, Canada. Special attention to Canadian business. xt

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., Canadian Loan Company's building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc.—Office, Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Thos. H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc.—Office, 99 Dundas street.

E. B. STONE, BARRISTER, ETC.—District manager Federal Life. Office, Masonic Temple.

STUART & GUNN, BARRISTERS, ETC. —Office, 112 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; George C. Gunn.

T. W. SCANDRETT, BARRISTER, solicitor, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

HELLMUTH & IVEY—
IVEY & DROMGOLE—Barristers, etc., over Bank of Commerce.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. BAYLY, 211 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.

R. OVENS, M.D., 225 QUEEN'S AVENUE —Eye, ear, nose and throat.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 287 King street. Telephone 839.

DR. C. P. JENTO, 207 QUEEN'S AVENUE. 'Phone 939.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 11:30 to 4 p.m.

DR. BALFOUR, QUEEN'S AVENUE, opposite St. Andrew's Church—Diseases of women and children. 'Phone 22.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street, 'phone 510. Special attention diseases of women and surgery.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON, 238 QUEEN'S avenue—Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

DR. BECHER—OFFICE, 348 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 1,484; house, 148. Hours, 10:30 to 1, 2:30 to 3:30, 7:30 to 8:30.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England)—Specialist, surgical diseases only. 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 324.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 389 DUNDAS street—Hours, 12 to 4, 6 to 9. 'Phone 522.

MRS. H. CAULA, MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist. "Massage," a cure for insomnia, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, etc. 253 Queen's avenue.

HOMEOPATHY—DR. JARVIS HAS REMOVED to 715 Dundas street.

DR. McLELLAN, GRADUATE NEW York Eye and Ear Hospital, 1889. Specialist only, eye, ear, nose and throat. 497 Talbot street.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON, CORNER Talbot and Fullarton. Special attention paid to diseases of children.

Economy in Baking.

The manufacturers of Purity Baking Powder have always declined to produce a cheap baking powder at the sacrifice of quality.

"Purity" is made from pure Cream of Tartar, and is the embodiment of all the excellence possible to be attained in the highest class baking powder.

PURITY BAKING POWDER makes more healthful food, and more food at the same cost, than any other powder.

ONLY 20c POUND.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
216 DUNDAS STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing. 349 Princess.

THE MISSES WESTCOTT'S SCHOOL, 441 Ridout street, reopens (D. V.) September 8. 82ba

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

$25 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN TO anyone giving information which will convict the guilty parties who have been breaking into The Grove school, London Township, S. S. No. 27, and writing on the blackboard and making themselves nuisances in general, on any of the different occasions in the past two years. By order of the board. 74c-wtt

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

Joseph Brown will sell for Mr. Brokenshire at 376 Maitland street, Monday, Aug. 24, at 10:30 o'clock, contents of cottage, parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture, organ, stoves, carpets, dishes, gas stove, etc. Terms cash. JOSEPH BROWN, auctioneer, 398 Talbot. b

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage dated the 27th day of May, A. D. 1889, made by Joseph Graham to Charles Taylor, and duly assigned to the vendors, default having been made in payment thereof, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the auction rooms of Mr. J. W. Jones, 242 Dundas street, London, on MONDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST, 1903, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz.:

Part of lot No. 1, on the north side of Bathurst street, in the City of London, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the easterly limit of said lot distant 50 feet from the northeast angle of said lot, thence southerly along Wellington street to the center of said lot; thence westerly parallel with the northerly limit of said lot to the limit between lots 1 and 2; thence northerly along said limit to a point within 50 feet of the northwest angle of said lot; thence easterly parallel with the northern limit of said lot to the place of beginning.

On this property there are erected two brick buildings, known as Nos. 293 and 303, on the west side of Wellington street, and lying immediately south of the lands of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Terms liberal. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to PURDOM & PURDOM, vendors' solicitors, London, Ont.; or to JOHN W. JONES, auctioneer. 73c-12,19,22

Auction Sale, on Monday, Aug. 24, at 768 King Street.

Neil Cooper has been instructed by M. H. Cowan to sell contents of story and half cottage, comprising in part: New Bell piano, carpets, parlor, dining-room and kitchen furniture, gas stove, Souvenir range, contents of three bedrooms, hose, lawn mower. The cottage to rent, with all modern improvements. Sale at 10:30. To see cottage apply 410 Rectory street. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer. 81u

Auction Sale of Stock-in-Trade of Robert Scates & Company, London, Ont.

The assignees of Robert Scates & Co. have instructed Mr. J. W. Jones to sell at public auction at No. 242 Dundas street, London, Ontario, on Tuesday, the 25th day of August, 1903, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m., all the stock-in-trade belonging to the said estate, as per inventory, and amounting as follows:

Raincoats, ladies' jackets, dusters, skirts, buttons, velvets, umbrellas, etc., valued at	$ 998 20
Office furniture, including travelers' trunks, cases, stoves, desks, typewriter, etc., valued at	402 25
14 elevated salesmen and material for 20 elevated salesmen, valued at	148 00
	$1,548 45

Terms: One-third cash, balance in two months, satisfactorily secured, with interest at 6 per cent.

Inventory can be seen at the office of Messrs. Meredith & Fisher, solicitors for the assignee, 74 Dundas street, London; at the office of the London and Western Trusts Company; and stock and inventory can be seen on the premises of Robert Scates & Co., Carling street.

Dated at London this 15th day of August, 1903.

Meredith and Fisher,
Solicitors for the
London and Western Trusts Company
Assignees.
J. W. JONES, Auctioneer. 77c-zxt

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE residential property.—The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, executors of the late W. C. L. Gill, deceased, have instructed Mr. J. W. Jones, auctioneer, to sell at his warerooms, No. 242 Dundas street, in the City of London, on Saturday, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1903, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m., that very desirable two-story brick dwelling house, situate on the northeast corner of Dufferin avenue and Cartwright street. This house is very conveniently situated, in first-class repair, with all modern conveniences. Terms of payment: One-third cash; balance may be secured by mortgage on said premises for a term of years at 5 per cent. For further particulars apply to GRAYDON & GRAYDON, solicitors for the London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, or to J. W. JONES, Esq., Auctioneer, Dundas street. 82c-t

Auction Sale of Farm, Farm Stock, Etc.

E. T. Bainard, lot 76, E. T. R., Westminster, Tuesday, Aug. 25; farm stock and implements; sale at 1 o'clock p.m. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

Freeman & James, Village of Ilderton, London Township, Wednesday, Aug. 26; 25 horses and colts; sale at 2 o'clock p.m. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

R. G. Lucas, lot 11, South Longwoods road, Caradoc, Friday, Aug. 28; 14 purebred cattle, 22 grades and other stock and implements; sale at 1 o'clock sharp. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

Freeman & James, M. C. R. yards, London, Saturday, Aug. 29; 25 horses, some broken to harness; sale at 2 o'clock p.m. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY
TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175

London, Saturday, August 22

The Preferential Policy.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce at Montreal has given ample consideration to the questions involved in Mr. Chamberlain's policy of preferential trade within the empire. As might have been expected, considerable diversity of opinion existed. The idea of free trade is too strongly implanted in the minds of Englishmen of all classes to allow unqualified assent to any proposition which tends to restriction in any shape. On one point all the delegates were agreed. Anything that would tend to imperial unity is worth considering, and the more closely the different parts of the empire can be bound together the better. But as to how it shall be done is another question. Finally, however, the delegates all agreed on a compromise resolution proposed by Lord Strathcona and accepted by Mr. Cockshutt and Sir William Holland, the leaders of the opposing sections. It read as follows:

"It is resolved, that in the opinion of this congress the bonds of the British Empire shall be materially strengthened, and a union of the various parts of his majesty's dominions greatly consolidated, by the adoption of a commercial policy based upon the principle of mutual benefit, whereby each component part of the empire would receive a substantial advantage in trade as the result of the national relationship, due consideration being given to the fiscal and industrial needs of the component parts of the empire. That this congress urge upon his majesty the appointment by him of a special commission of Great Britain and her colonies and India to consider the possibilities of thus increasing and strengthening the trade relations between the different parts of the empire and the trading within the empire and with foreign countries."

To a declaration of this kind no one could reasonably object, for it commits its supporters to nothing definite, beyond the proposition that the matter should be considered and investigated by an imperial commission. The delegates have taken the safe position that they are in favor of anything which will be of mutual benefit, but which, at the same time, will not injure any part of the empire. As a matter of fact, however, no new policy can be adopted which will not injuriously affect some one—even though in a slight degree. No discovery was ever made in the industrial world which did not put somebody out of business. There has been no new development in any department of social, commercial or political life which has not trenched on some man's interests.

But society should act on the principle that demands the greatest good for the greatest number. If Mr. Chamberlain's policy should be adopted, there will be individuals and localities which must suffer to some extent. If England puts a duty on grain admitted from foreign countries, while that would doubtless be a great benefit to the colonial farmer, the English working man must expect a slight raise in the price of food. It may be only a trifling advance, and it may be only for a short time, but it has to be calculated on. So, too, if British manufactures are to come into the colonies under a lower tariff, then the colonial manufacturer will, in some cases at least, have to expect some diminution of his trade. That may be only for a short time, and the changed conditions of trade may give the colonist advantages more than compensating for his first loss. But while in the end, no one may be injured, and all parts of the empire may be benefited, there will be of necessity some individual losses to commence with.

It may as well, therefore, be taken for granted, that there will be more or less opposition to the Chamberlain policy in the United Kingdom, and in every colony as well, from the individuals who expect to suffer. And if it is finally adopted it will be by mutual concessions being made, based upon the idea that the general results will benefit the great majority.

There can be little doubt, however, that the strong antagonism with which Mr. Chamberlain's first enunciation of his policy was met in England is abating. That it will be adopted as the policy of any one of the two great political parties in Britain is by no means certain. It has friends in both parties, though more among the Conservatives than among the Liberals. The London Mail made an estimate of its strength in the British Parliament a few weeks ago, and was of the opinion that were a vote of the House of Commons called for then, parties would range themselves on either s.. something after the following manner.

	For.	Against.
Conservative	237	93
Liberal-Unionist	24	44
Liberals and Labor	2	188
Nationalists	72	10
	335	335

This would leave the House evenly divided. But it must be remembered that even if this represents the views of the individual members it does not insure how they would vote. When any great question comes up on which a party is divided in opinion, people do not always vote just exactly as they would like to do. When Mr. Gladstone introduced his home rule measure, while a large number of his followers seceded from the party rather than sustain a measure of which they disapproved, there were others who remained loyal though with great doubt and trembling. So when Mr. Bryan committed the Democratic party in the United States to the doctrine of free silver, while many Democrats gave their votes for the Republican candidate as a consequence, there were also many who remained true to the party, though they decidedly disapproved of its policy. And, doubtless, the same thing would occur again if the Conservative Government in England should accept Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Another uncertain factor would be the Nationalist vote. That vote has usually gone in the way the leaders thought most advantageous to their own cause. To them preferential trade and imperial unity are question of less importance than home rule.

The future may, therefore, be called uncertain. But of one thing we may be assured. No matter what the details of any future successful policy may be, the tendency of the present discussion is to bring about a better acquaintance between the various sections of the empire, a feeling favorable to mutual concessions, and an earnest desire for closer relations.

There is a competition in archery going on at Niagara Falls, in New York State. After the competitors get through, and go home and commence telling stories of the contest, it will be up to somebody to say that they are expert at drawing the long bow.

Addressing a society for the suppression of profane language a short time ago President Roosevelt admitted that "at times any man will slip." It looks as though the President may, at some time in his life, have been putting up stovepipes.

The diplomats of the United States claim to have gained another great victory. China has agreed to sign a treaty guaranteeing the republic the freedom of two Manchurian ports. That sounds very fine. But there is a condition attached. The ports are to be opened when Russia evacuates Manchuria. As the evacuation of Manchuria has been indefinitely postponed, it looks as though the privilege will not be worth much, as it stands.

The Baltimore Board of Trade seems to have awakened to a knowledge of the fact that Canada is a factor in the commerce of the continent. They fear that Canadian ports like St. John and Halifax are getting too big a share of trade. But that is one of the things that Baltimore cannot prevent. And when the new railway is in operation it will be a great deal worse for United States ports than it is now.

A year or two ago, the Conservative party, in and out of Parliament, were denouncing Mr. Blair. He consummated an arrangement which would extend the Intercolonial from Quebec to Montreal. It was declared to be a most outrageous proposition. The so-called "Drummond deal," was condemned up hill and down dale. It was crazy, extravagant, even corrupt. We hear nothing of this since Mr. Blair has left the Government. On the contrary, extension of the Intercolonial is now the policy of the Conservative party. They think Mr. Blair's ideas are just right. He is the man of the hour—the hero of the day. All their criticism of a few years since is tacitly admitted to have been so much "bosh," gotten up for political effect. Well, doubtless Mr. Blair is an old enough politician to estimate his new friends at their proper value. But it does seem fortunate for the Conservatives that men like Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair disagreed with the Government. The Conservatives have now some policies, and some men for leaders. The men are all right; they are able men, and stand above their new associates. But their views, not being sound, will do the Conservatives little good.

Not the Horse for Him.

[Chicago Daily News.]

Mrs. Stubb—John, this advertisement says: "A horse for sale; not afraid of automobiles."

Mr. Stubb—Then I don't want him. Any horse that isn't afraid of automobiles must have lost his horse sense.

A Doubtful Point.

[Youth's Companion.]

Mr. Cassidy surveyed the examining counsel with undisguised contempt, which in no wise disconcerted the lawyer.

"And why, may I ask, did you not go to the help of the defendant in the fight?" inquired the lawyer.

"For the r'ason," said Mr. Cassidy, in a tone of blighting scorn, "that at that toime Oi had no means of knowing which o' thim would be the defindant: sor!"

Has Its Disadvantages.

[New York Times.]

At a meeting of a society of women writers in London, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin-Riggs told of the number of children in various kindergarten establishments that had been named after her.

"That's nothing," said an Englishwoman. "My friend Marie Corelli had a racehorse named after her, and the jockeys persisted in calling it the Merry Gorilla, so she has to suffer that nickname from the knowing."

Just Be Glad.

[James Whitcomb Riley.]

O heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so!
What we've missed of calm we couldn't
Have you know.
What we've met of stormy pain,
And of sorrow's driving rain,
We can better meet again
If it blow.

We have erred in that dark hour
We have known.
When the tears fell with the shower
All alone—
Were not shine and shower blent
As the gracious Master meant?
Let us temper our content
With His own.

For, we know, not every morrow
Can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad.

Is Everybody Left-Eared?

[New York Press.]

The great mass of humanity is right-handed. Manufacturers of telephones must take their cue from this fact, inasmuch as all the instruments in use have the transmitter adjusted for the left ear and the left hand, leaving the right hand free to use pen or pencil for jotting down points of a message. Once in a while you will see a right-handed, right-eared man who has trouble in handling the left-eared instrument.

The One to Blame.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

When one's weary of the turmoil and the strife
Of the world of every day, and off to bed
One goes, one feels convinced the best in life
Is simply some soft spot to lay one's head.
But opinion suffers change the moment that
There breaks upon the silence of the night
The squealing and the hissing of a cat,
And the clamor of the dog that barks at night.

That dogs and cats delight to make a row
Is natural as for a duck to swim.
To kill the cat is right, we will allow,
But the owner of the dog looks after him.
And so my wrath's transferred to cruel cuss
Who never had a conscience! He's a fright!
He is worse than any cruel tyke or puss—
The owner of a dog that barks at night!

He is dead to all the decencies of life;
He has no consideration for his neighbor.
He is happiest when he is stirring strife;
Their sadness is reward for all his labor.
He is callous, brutal, thick of head and skin;
Impervious to the prompting of the Right
A compound he of ignorance and sin—
The owner of the dog that barks at night!

The Beggar Gave Credit.

[New York Tribune.]

Chekib Bey, the Turkish minister to Washington, attended in Philadelphia the recent launching of the Turkish warship Medjidia at the Cramps' shipyard.

During the luncheon following the launch, Chekib Bey animadverted for a moment on the beggars of Philadelphia.

"You have here," he said, "an enterprising and intelligent collection of beggars. One of them approached me this morning. He told a moving tale of misfortune; then he asked me for a little money.

"I put my hand in my pocket, to find that I was altogether out of change.

"'My man,' I said, 'I have nothing for you now, but in an hour I shall be passing this way again. Then, I promise you, you shall get something from me.'

"'All right, sir,' said the beggar; 'but all the same,' he added fretfully, 'you wouldn't believe the amount of credit I give in this way.'"

A Barnum Story.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

A story is told of the meeting of Matthew Arnold with Mr. Barnum in America. Mr. Arnold, when introduced, said how proud he felt at making the acquaintance of a man with a world-wide reputation. "Ah, Mr. Arnold," said Barnum, "we are both public men, but the difference between you and me is that you are a notability while I am only a notoriety."

The Petrel Trouble.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

If there is a dispute as to the ownership of certain fishing grounds on Lake Erie it should be settled by survey and agreement, and a possible source of trouble more serious than this Petrel incident seems likely to be removed. We want to live on good terms with our neighbors to the north of us, and if our fishermen are in the habit of poaching they ought to be kept under surveillance.

OPERA HOUSE IMPROVED

New Grand in Good Condition for Coming Season.

Mr. J. A. Stewart, acting manager of the new Grand Opera House, has the theater put in the best of condition for this season. At the West minstrel matinee this afternoon it was noticed that everything about the house was in spic and span order. The theater is, of course, new, and very little in the way of renovating was required, but what there was has been done thoroughly. The gallery has been painted and improved, and every part of the theater made bright, clean and attractive.

ROOT SAILS FOR LONDON

He Will Be on Board of Alaskan Arbitration.

New York, Aug. 22.—U. S. Secretary of War Root sailed for Liverpool on the steamship Celtic. He goes to England to act with Senator Lodge and former Senator Turner, of Washington, as the United States representative in the Alaskan boundary dispute. Before sailing the secretary declared that, according to his present plans, he would leave the cabinet about the middle of the winter. With the secretary went Hannis Taylor, of Tennessee, former U. S. Minister to Spain, who, as counsel for the United States, will present her side of the dispute before the commission.

DECLARED A DIVIDEND

The "Soo" Company to Pay 7 Per Cent on Preferred.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 22.—The board of director of Soo met in Minneapolis yesterday and declared a dividend on stock for the calendar year 1902. The dividend on preferred is 7 per cent and on common 2.

This is the first time in the history of the road that a dividend has been declared on common stock.

The directors felt highly gratified at being able to declare dividends at this time, especially as railroad stocks in general have not fared well in Wall street.

It is expected the announcement of dividends will create something of a surprise among stock brokers. The surplus capable of distribution is supposed to be at least $1,250,000. The surplus of former years has been largely used in improvements. The last surplus announced was $1,380,000.

PAINFUL PERIODS
are overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Miss Menard cured after doctors failed to help her.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after doctors had failed, and I want other girls to know about it. During menstruation I suffered most intense pain low in the abdomen and in my limbs. At other times I had a heavy, depressed feeling which made my work seem twice as hard, and I grew pale and thin. The medicine the doctor gave me did not do me one bit of good, and I was thoroughly discouraged. The doctor wanted me to stop work, but, of course, I could not do that. I finally began to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and felt better after taking the first bottle, and after taking six bottles I was entirely cured, and am now in perfect health, and I am so grateful for it."—Miss Georgie Menard, 537 E. 152nd St., New York City.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures female ills when all other means have failed.

SULTAN IN PANIC; MORE MASSACRES

Russia Demands Concession of Black Sea Cable,

PROPERTY OF BRITISH COMPANY

20,000 Turks Surround and Annihilate 1,200 Insurgents—Macedonian Women Take Up Arms.

London, Aug. 22.—The presence of the Russian fleet in Turkish waters has thoroughly frightened the Sultan, says a Constantinople dispatch to the Times. Besides demanding the execution of reforms in Macedonia, Russia also demands the concession of the Black Sea cable now held by the Eastern Telegraph Company, a British concern.

Vienna, Aug. 22.—Among the sensational reports circulated here is stated that all the guard houses along the Monastir-Salonica Railroad line nave been destroyed, that 20,000 Turks under Marshal Omerrushti Pasha have surrounded and annihilated 1,200 insurgents in the Monastir district, and that at Constantinople Thursday a Turkish soldier insulted and attacked an official of the Russian postoffice, who was severely wounded and had to be taken to the Italian hospital.

London, Aug. 22.—According to a Belgrade dispatch to the Daily Mail the Turkish troops, under pretext of pursuing revolutionary bands, have destroyed the villages of Armenska, Strebeni, Letschani, Feckopanje, Nelkazi, Zelinich, Pateie and Banitza, massacring the women and children. The male inhabitants fled to the mountains and joined the insurgents, who are especially numerous in the Chegani Mountain range, where there are also many women under the leadership of a female teacher named Lenkanaumi.

Sofia, Aug. 22.—Unconfirmed but persistent rumors are circulating of alarming massacres at Monastir.

Constantinople, Aug. 21.—The insurrection in the villayet of Adrianople, which started in the Sanjak (subdivision) of Kirk-Kilissch, 32 miles from Adrianople, is spreading eastward. Several villages have been burned by insurgents in the neighborhood of Iniada, off which place the Russian squadron is anchored, and urgent demands have been sent to Adrianople for reinforcements.

The British and French warships in Turkish waters are in readiness to proceed to Salonica in the event of it becoming necessary for them to do so. The British vice-consul at Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, reports an improving situation. The Armenians are more than quiet, and the best disposition prevails between the Kurds and Armenians.

SAILSBURY'S CASE HOPELESS

(Continued from page 1.)

governing head of Great Britain, he led the nation with judgment and with foresight in the van of European progress.

Of the strength of Lord Salisbury's character Russia can speak; Portugal still trembles over its frights in East Africa; Germany has not forgotten the surprisingly rapid appearance of the Jameson Raid, and France grinds her teeth at the mention of Fashoda. Lord Salisbury's word was ever his policy, and foreign statesmen long since realized the quickness of the hand to support the spoken word.

In private life Lord Salisbury is one of the most intellectual men of his generation, an electrician, chemist and experimental physicist. At Hatfield he has built great workshops, and all his leisure time is spent in his laboratory. His speech on the future of electricity at the opening of the Liverpool Electric Railway was a notable contribution to science, and his inaugural address as president of the British Association, in 1894, upon the necessary limitations of science, bespoke him a man of wide speculation. In 1869 he became chancellor of the University of Oxford, in succession to the Earl of Derby, and his constant sympathy with educational development has been a feature of his public life.

When Li Hung Chang visited Great Britain, in 1896, he was entertained by the Prime Minister at Hatfield. Li desired Lord Salisbury's consent to an increase of the import duties upon British goods entering China; but the wily Oriental could wheedle nothing out of his host, and he returned with a burning hostility to Great Britain's Prime Minister.

He was succeeded in the Premiership of Great Britain by his nephew, Hon. Mr. Balfour, about two years ago, and since then has been but little in the public eye.

COURTING CANADA

Trans-Mississippi Congress Want Closer Relations.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 22.—The following the among the resolutions passed by the Trans-Mississippi Congress, which adjourned last night.

Favoring a statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined, a territorial government for Alaska, an American merchant marine, closer trade relations with Canada, placing the consular service under civil service, favoring more stringent pure food laws, favoring a differential of 4 per cent in favor of Pacific coast bidders on battleships, recommending the construction of an isthmian canal, favoring The Hague tribunal as a court of last resort and discountenaning the sale of large tracts of Philippine lands and the introduction of coolie labor into those islands.

MURDERED BY ORDER

Macedonian Committee Accused of Terrible Crime.

Bucharest, Roumania, Aug. 22. — An Armenian named Garabet Mardorossian has been murdered at Kalafat on the Danube, by orders, it is believed, of the Macedonian committee. Mardorossian lived for years at Kalafat acting as agent of the committee in facilitating the passage of arms into Bulgaria. The Roumanian authorities discovered documentary proof of his relations with the committee. It is reported that he was assassinated because of his failure to comply with some of the recent orders of the committeemen and that the latter selected a relative of Mardorossian to punish his offense with death.

Hirtenberg, Hungary, Aug. 22.—Bulgaria has ordered five million cartridges from a factory here.

THE MINER'S DISEASE

There Are Fifty Thousand Affected in Germany.

Berlin, Aug. 22. — Fourteen meetings are announced to be held by the miners of the Rhenish Westphalian coal district, to protest, among other matters, against the inaction of the authorities with respect to the spread of the terrible intestinal disease introduced by foreign miners some few years ago. The malady is caused by the presence of worms in the intestines, and is confined to men who work underground.

The authorities were warned five years ago by club doctors that they could not fight the disease unaided. Nothing was done, and the disease spread with frightful rapidity. Today fifty thousand miners in the Ruhr district alone are infested with intestinal worms and the excitement among the population is great.

Ex Steamer Mesaba,

FROM LONDON.

40 Cases European Novelties

as collected in Europe during the last two months by our Mr. T. F. Kingsmill, have now arrived, and we are passing them into stock with our usual dispatch.

SPECIALTY:

DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS

Kingsmill's

The Drygoods House of the West.

PREPARING FOR B. C. ELECTIONS

The Liberal Party Draw Up a Platform, Inserting Several New Planks.

Vancouver, Aug. 22.—A revised platform for the British Columbia Liberal party has been constructed by the executive committee, in session here during the past few days, and upon this platform, issued as a manifesto and accompanied by an address to the electors, the party will go to the country at the general election on Oct. 31. Naturally, only imperative changes have been made in the platform of two years ago, the added planks being designed chiefly to meet new conditions that have arisen in the interim. After quoting the former platform and reaffirming the principles it embodies, the Liberal party adds a plank for reform in the civil service and the system of appointment to public offices, disclosures of gross abuses and injustices in the service at Victoria have shown such reforms to be imperative. Another new plank favors the building of numerous trails and trunk roads, chiefly in outlying sections of country. A third plank declares for the introduction of a comprehensive system of irrigation for the benefit of farming lands in the interior, the fruit section of the Okanagan, and the unwatered areas of the Fraser Valley being particularly referred to. A fourth plank emphasizes the necessity of a coast to Kootenay short line, and a fifth strongly denounces the continuance of the 2 per cent tax on the mineral output. Two other planks favor public works of varying importance. The administration of the Southeast Kootenay coal and oil lands, saved by the Legislature from improper transfer to the C. P. R., is not dealt with, being regarded as a matter of administration rather than political principle. Nor is reference made, as many had expected would be the case, to the desirability of remodelling the educational plan. No mention is made in the platform of the timber question, although it was discussed at length, and several trial planks were offered. Individually members of the executive expressed an opinion coinciding with the contention made by the loggers some time ago, namely, that a tax should be charged on the output of logs and a rebate granted on timber manufactured in the province.

There are no startling features in the main address of provincial Liberals. The name of Joseph Martin, former Liberal leader, is not even mentioned in the address, which is signed by Stuart Henderson, as president, and T. S. Baxter, secretary of the Provincial Association. In regard to the leadership, the plan outlined is that four members of the executive shall call together the elected Liberals of the House after the election, and that these members of the new Legislature shall choose a leader. Stuart Henderson, T. S. Baxter, J. A. Macdonald, head of the Kootenay Liberals, and William Sloan, organizer on Vancouver Island, will issue the call before the session of the House is opened. Until then no action is to be taken regarding the leadership, and present plans do not include another meeting of the provincial executive before the campaign has ended.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE EMPLOYES

Packing House of the Ontario Powder Company at Tweed Blown Up.

Tweed, Ont., Aug. 22.—The packing house of the Ontario Powder Company blew up at 10 o'clock today, killing three hands who were at work at the time. The names of the men were Edward Seborn, Lyman Moon and Charlie Moon. All three leave families. There is nothing left of any of the men. The shock broke many plate glass windows in the town and shook the buildings badly.

WHAT WERE THEY AFTER?

Party of Gold Explorers Arrested in the West Indies.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—The Tribune says: Six men who sailed away from Chicago a year ago in search of a gold mine in the wilds of Patagonia are now under arrest at Turk's Island in the West Indies, suspected of filibustering. Their arrest and the detention of their schooner Mercury has been laid before the secretary of state.

Charles Corrigan, a Texas cowboy, came to Chicago last fall, watched lake sailors for a month, and then took five men into his confidence. Corrigan said he had a map showing the location of a gold mine rivaling those of King Solomon. His story was that its discoverer had been driven out by natives and when he died on a ranch he gave the drawings to Corrigan. The Mercury sailed for New Orleans in October. It was to cruise along the coast of South America to Patagonia. Charles Hardin was the master and owner, according to the ship's paper, and Emil von Borouske was the first mate.

When the Mercury crept into the harbor at Turk's Island the American and British consuls discovered many suspicious circumstances. The schooner had papers from Chicago, but could not account for the time which had elapsed since they had been taken out. Hardin was no longer master. The vessel was held until the business of its owners could be investigated.

A BIG LUMBER DEAL

Canadian Concern Buys Huge Timber Limits.

Detroit, Aug. 22. — A big deal in Canadian pine timber was closed this week when a Canadian concern bought of the Michigan Land and Lumber Company, of Bay City, of which S. O. Fisher is the principal stockholder, about half of the pine lands owned by the company in the Algoma district, estimated to cut from 65,000,000 to 75,000,000 feet of lumber for a cash consideration. The company sold its sawlogs at Blind River last winter, and the disposal of this pine leaves it still with three townships in the Algoma district, on which there is estimated to be about 75,000,000 feet of pine.

Push The Advertiser;
It
Pushes Your Ads.

London Advertiser

SIXTEEN PAGES.

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CZAR'S GREAT RAILROADS AND HOW THEY ARE BUILT

New Railroads Threading the Empire in Every Direction—Hundreds of Millions Spent on Their Construction—Traveling Inexpensive, a 4,000-Mile Journey Costing But $15.

London, Aug. 22.—The Czar is building new railroads in every direction, writes Frank G. Carpenter from Moscow. He is gradually forming a network over the European part of his empire and laying out trunk lines in Asia. During the present year more than $10,000,000 is to be spent on the trans-Siberian railway, and $72,000,000 on other lines. So much is published about the trans-Siberian enterprise that the other roads are lost sight of, although they are costing many times as much. They are planned to open up the country on the other side of the Caspian Sea, where 1,500 miles are now in course of construction and an equal distance has been surveyed. The Russian roads are gradually approaching India. In an interview which I had with Prince Hilkoff, the Czar's Minister of Ways and Communications, he told me that the time would come when the Anglo-Indian lines and the Russian lines would be joined. He thinks such a union will stop all talk of trouble between the two countries, and that an enormous transcontinental trade will be the result. He says that the trans-Caspian road, which runs from the Caspian Sea to beyond Samarcand, is paying well. It has a great traffic in cotton and other goods, and the lands through which it passes are growing rich.

Russia has now about 40,000 miles of railways, of which all are controlled by the Government, and two-thirds belong to the Czar. The freight and passenger rates are carefully regulated, and the passenger traffic is the cheapest of the world. A zone system by which the fares are calculated, has been introduced, each zone being 37 miles in width. After the first few hundred miles it costs only 10 cents to cross one of these zones, making the ordinary long-distance fare less than four-tenths of a cent a mile. The rate from here to Warsaw, about as far as from New York to Detroit, is $5. From St. Petersburg to Odessa, or as far as from New York to Omaha, is $6 50, and from St. Petersburg to Sebastopol is $7 50. The third-class rate from Moscow to the petroleum fields about the Caspian Sea is less than $10, and to Irkutsk, a distance farther than from New York to San Francisco, $15.

All the above fares are third-class The second-class is only one-half as much again, and the first-class fare is only two and one-half times the third-class rate.

ON A RUSSIAN TRAIN.

I have traveled many thousand miles on the Russian trains. I go first-class and take a sleeper when I can get it, and as it is the accommodations are not the best. The trans-Siberian express has fine cars, it is true, but the ordinary sleeper leaves much to be desired On some roads one is expected to supply his pillows and bed linen. He carries his own towels and soap, and for combs and brushes he would be brave indeed who dared use such things in common with the average Russian. The second-class cars are a little worse than the first, and on some of the roads the third-class cars are fitted up with benches and are without modern conveniences. Some of the cars are lighted by candles. The peasants carry their baggage with them wrapped up in clothes or in great bags, and the cars are packed full of such things. Everyone takes as much with him as possible, for only 36 pounds can be checked free and the balance is charged for according to weight and distance. As to sleeping car tickets, they must be bought at the offices and not of the conductors. The ordinary rate is from $1 50 a night, or, if you want a compartment to yourself, $3. A passenger has a right to his compartment from 9 p.m. to 9 a.m. If one is without bed linen, he can, if he wishes, rent a blanket, a pillow case and two sheets for 50 cents a night.

The other night I rode in a second-class sleeper from Moscow to the Volga. The first-class accommodations were all taken, and the second-class were cheaper. Besides, I wanted the experience. I got it. My car was divided up into compartments or pens open at the top like the box stalls of a stable. Each compartment had four long berths, two below and two above. There were no curtains. We undressed in the open and lay down facing each other. The cars were filled with Asiatics and Russians. There were a half-dozen pig-tailed Chinese in silk gowns, Persians in turbans and long cowls of fine wool, Armenians in red fez tarbooches, and Tartars with long gowns belted in at the waist, wearing high caps of black astrakan. Not a few of the Tartars carried daggers, and there were also Russian soldiers and officers with guns and swords. Fortunately the windows were open, and the wind from the plains kept the air comparatively pure.

I shall not soon forget my two roommates. They had dark faces, Roman noses and long, curly black beards. They aid aside their astrakan caps a short time after entering, and a little later they pulled off their boots, showing lots of soft, black leather within. I asked them whence they came, and they answered by signs, telling me that they lived in Asia and were Kirghiz. I replied, pointing to myself, that I was an American, saying "Amerikanski." They were surprised and seemed glad to meet me.

I noticed that both men were well to do. Their clothes were of the finest broadcloth; they had inlaid daggers and their watches were gold.

On the other side of me, with a board between, slept a Turk, and with him a Mohammedan Tartar from Kazan, on the Volga. Both these men kneeled and prayed as the sun rose. They had their eyes toward Mecca and bumped their faces on the cushions again and again as they went through their devotions. Another Tartar read the Koran aloud until late in the evening. His tone was a singsong, and he was still reading when I dropped off to sleep.

Russia has so far spent $2,000,000,000 upon railways and of this 95 per cent has come from the Government either directly or in the form of guaranteed capital for private concerns. The average the whole country over has been about $50,000 per mile, which is excessive, considering the low cost of labor. Many of the roads have been built as military necessities rather than as commercial propositions. They were laid out without regard to traffic conveniences, and as a result you find towns miles away from the track when a slight curve might have brought them right on it.

You may have heard the story of how the road between Moscow and St. Petersburg was built. The American engineers made the line curve in and out like a snake, taking in all the large towns. The Czar took a ruler, laid it on the map and drew a straight line from St. Petersburg to Moscow. "That's the road I want," said he, and so they built it. The result is one has to drive four or five miles to reach some of the cities, and the villages lie far off the lines of the road. All these towns may some day be connected by electric railroads.

RUSSIAN RESTAURANTS.

The Russian station arrangements are different from those in America. Everything goes slowly, and one must come early to avoid red tape detention. The offices are open an hour before the train starts, and a bell is rung three times before the cars move out of the station.

Every depot has its first, second and third class waiting room, each of which has its own restaurant. There are also tea peddlers, notion stores and news stands, so that one can buy what he needs withiut going out of the depot. The restaurants are excellent. The food is as good as you find anywhere, and remarkably cheap. A plate of soup is enough for a meal, and Russian soup is as good as any in Europe. There is one kind called "stchee," made of cabbages and other vegetables with a chunk of meat about four inches square and two inches thick in each dish. The proper way to take it is to eat the soup first and after that the meat. A bowl of thick cream is furnished with the soup. This is poured into it to thicken it, and a green cucumber or so is also provided to eat between the spoonfuls. It is not at all bad, I assure you.

There are always tea peddlers about a Russian station. Tea is brought to the windows at the stopping of the train; also it is served in the depots and is drunk at all hours of the day. The Russians have better tea and more of it than any other people of Europe. Most of the people drink Chinese tea, which is brought in caravans over the mountains of Thibet, and consequently escapes the long sea voyage, which is said to injure the flavor. The tea is served in glasses instead of in cups. It is always taken hot and usually without milk. A slice of lemon is generally dropped into the glass and several lumps of hard loaf sugar placed beside it. The favorite way of drinking is to take one of these sugar lumps between your lips and suck the tea through it. The sugar is as hard as rock candy, and it is made so for tea drinking. The custom is bad for the teeth, and has opened up a great field for the dentist. I venture one-half of these Russians have bad teeth, and the cavities awaiting filling with gold or amalgam may be counted by millions.

The freight cars here are much smaller than the American cars, and the traffic is less heavy. The rates seem low. Heavy goods cost one-eighth of a cent per ton per mile, and the dearest freight rate is less than 5 cents per ton per mile. There is a great variety in rates, so that it is impossible to describe just what things cost. The freight brings in the greatest per cent of profit to the road, and it is increasing more rapidly than the passenger traffic.

Russia is a farming country, and a large part of the freight is made up of grain and agricultural products. Some of the articles are peculiar. Prince Hilkoff told me that he was shipping train loads of game birds from Siberia to the markets of Europe, and I know that the export of poultry is so enormous that it forms an important freight item. More than 200,000 tons of geese, chickens and eggs are carried over the railroad in a year, and the exports of this kind to other parts of Europe now amount to almost $25,000,000 annually. The eggs exported alone bring in about $15,000,000, while the live geese sent to Germany are sold for some million dollars more.

A great many pigeons are being raised, and also ducks, turkeys, and pheasants. Some of the larges estates have begun to breed partridges, quails and grouse, and others have great flocks of half-wild pheasants, which they raise for the market.

As to eggs, 145,000 tons are now annually carried over the railroads, and this traffic is steadily increasing. The most of them go to Germany and Austria, a large part to Great Britain, and some to Belgium and Holland. Almost three million pounds of eggs are exported in bulk, the eggs being broken and the yolks separated from the whites. The yolks go to Germany, Denmark, England and Holland, and the whites to Germany and Great Britain.



OFF DUTY.

BRITANNIA (to King Edward)—"If Ever Anyone Deserved a Holiday I'm Sure You Do, Sir. You've Done Splendid Work."

KILLED AT BASEBALL

Pitched Ball Hits Batter Terrific Blow on Temple.

Pawtucket, R. I., Aug. 22. — Allen Monroe Newan, a dentist, of Providence, and formerly a well known baseball player, died at the hospital last night as a result of being struck by a baseball here. Dr. Newman had been engaged to play with Pawtucket against a team representing Providence. While at bat he reached for a straight ball, but did not strike it fair, and the sphere glanced off the bat, striking him on the temple, knocking him to the ground. He made little of the injury and took his place in the field, when his side was retired. He was unabie to go to bat in the next inning, however, and retired to the dressing-room. He became unconscious and died a few hours later.

TRADE IS FAIR FOR THIS SEASON

Business Compares Favorably With This Time Last Year—Good Crop Prospects.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—Bradstreet's trade review, weekly summary:

In Canada trade compares well with a year ago, and crop prospects, particularly for wheat in Manitoba, are better than some time ago. Cutting is now general. Failures for the week number 14, as against 17 last week, and 26 in this week a year ago.

London trade reports are satisfactory. The holiday season is interfering with the trade movement to some extent, but the general outlook for business is promising.

Montreal trade circles display a fair amount of activity for this season. The sorting trade has kept up well this year, and now the wholesale firms are busy with orders and shipments for the fall trade. Orders now coming forward are large and well distributed, and the outlook promises a steady increase in the demand over previous years.

Both the weather and the fact that many travelers and business men are taking holidays, have had a somewhat adverse effect on trade at Toronto this week. A few buyers have been in the city, however, and the wholesale trade has been busy making shipments. Next week many buyers will be in the city, and renewed activity in trade will develop. Values of staple goods are very firm.

Business at Quebec has been fairly active. The shoe factories are busy on orders and apparently have all they can do. Shipping trade is commencing to look up and freights from interior points arriving for export, also large quantities of grain by water.

There has been a fair movement in wholesale trade at Vancouver and Victoria. The demand for shipment to the north and to the provincial mining camps is satisfactory. Mining operations are showing increased activity, and the general outlook in this connection is more promising.

Business at Winnipeg is fairly active for this season. Country merchants are buying quite freely as a result of the fact that the wheat crop is turning out better in a good many sections than earlier reports promised. The harvest is now on, and next week wheat cutting will be general. The general prospects for trade are brighter.

Dun's review says: Business in Canada is favorable, on the whole, particularly as to crop prospects. St. John, N. B., reports trade brisk for the season. Wholesale trade is well maintained for August at Montreal, and there is special activity in metals and hardware. Heavy rain has affected hay, but pasturage is abundant and the yield of dairy products large, at good prices. The weather has been less favorable for harvesting in the vicinity of Quebec, but city retail trade has benefited from tourist travel, which is heavy. Collections are satisfactory. At Winnipeg crop prospects are fully up to the average, with trade conditions favorable. Trade is satisfactory at Vancouver, and northern business is active. Retail trade is quiet, although stimulated by good weather. Scarcity of fish threatens a short salmon pack. Collections are fair.

INDORSE CHAMBERLAIN

South Africans Thank Him for His Services.

Cape Town, Aug. 21.—The Congress Progressive Associations unanimously passed a resolution recording its deep sense of the valuable services of Mr Chamberlain to the cause of imperial union, expressing complete sympathy with him in his efforts to put the relations between the colonies and the colonies and the United Kingdom on a more businesslike and more equitable basis.

INSULTED KAISER

So Germans Thought, and He Gets Nine Months.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—Konrad Von Fielitz, an actor, yesterday was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment on a charge of lese majeste in libeling the German Emperor in his jokes at the theater. Fielitz was engaged at the German Theater at The Hague at the time when the Emperor was honoring Field Marshal Lord Roberts in Berlin. He sang couplets voicing the feeling among the Dutch against Emperor William. After the performances there were festive gatherings, at which Fielitz indulged in pleasantries which two Germans present considered insulting to Emperor William, and reported it. On Fielitz's return to Berlin he was arrested.

THEIR OWN PLANT

The Capital May Decide to Do Its Own Lighting.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—Ottawa is talking of going into municipal street lighting. The contract with the Ottawa Electric Company for street lighting expires next spring, and at a meeting of a civic committee last night it was decided to have estimates prepared as to the cost of a municipal plant. At the same time tenders for the service by existing companies will be invited, and then the council, possessing all the facts as to cost, can decide as to the most advantageous course for the city. It is contended that the amount now annually paid lighting contractors is much greater than the interest and sinking fund would be on an up-to-date municipal plant.

A BIG CONFLICT OF CAPITALISTS

Over the Lease of a Coal Company by the Dominion Steel Co.—Mr. Ross Resigns.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 22.—The biggest conflict in which Canadian capitalists have ever entered was started here yesterday, when the executive of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, on the recommendation of the directorate, rescinded the agreement arrived at two weeks ago to cancel the lease. The steel company again assume the entire management of the coal company, and James Ross, who has resigned from the presidency of the steel company, finds that he is without any voice in the direction of the coal company, of which he is president.

The conflict is between James Ross, who stated that he is the largest individual holder in both companies, and Sir William Van Horne, Senator George A. Cox, R. B. Angue, and all the other directors of both companies. The cause of the conflict is that Mr. Ross is in favor of the complete separation of the two companies, while Senator Cox and the other leading interests want the two companies to be amalgamated and the present lease to be continued until such time as it will be found more feasible to carry out the amalgamation scheme. Everything depends on Mr. Ross' action. If, as it is expected, he will give way to the majority, the steel company will continue the management of the coal company, with a more definite solution of the amount of the surplus earnings of the coal company to be used towards the development of the steel company, and how much to that of the coal company. If Mr. Ross refuses to give in, as pointed out to him by leading interests of both companies who waited on him at his home last night, he will find himself without any more word in the management of either company.

If it is necessary to take such a stand, the announcement was made yesterday, in behalf of the largest combined local and Toronto holders, that the head offices would at once be removed to Sydney, and the more expensive method of development as undertaken by Mr. Ross suspended for the time being. The leading directors stated that they hoped Mr. Ross would compromise in the interest of both companies.

Reciprocal Education.

London, Aug. 22.—Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education for Ontario, has written to the Empire League to say that he has officially linked to the educational system of Ontario the league's schemes dealing with reciprocal education throughout the empire.

A HAUNTED HOUSE ON THE SHORE OF LAKE HURON

The Mystery Surrounding an Old Log Cabin That Has Stood for a Hundred Years—Weird Sights and Sounds Reported by the Neighbors—Inhabited by a Lone Woman Many Years.

Windsor, Aug. 22.—There is, not far from Lake Huron, on old log house, that has stood for over 100 years closely hidden among the trees, partly of an orchard and partly wild wood that have grown up around it. I do not know why it is so, but among those trees no one ever hears the song of a bird or the chirp of a squirrel. What happened there to drive away the forest dwellers no one seems to know, and it is hard to get even the relatives of the former owners, or the neighbors to say anything at all about the "haunted house," as it is called.

It has no other name. No one speaks of it as the dwelling of any particular person, although the household goods of two of its inhabitants still remain in the room used by them as bedroom and kitchen. The old stove is there, and the utensils belonging to it, and dishes older than any living person are on the little dresser. Two spinning wheels are also in the house and until lately two beds were there. I do not know what has become of one of the beds, but it has disappeared from view, and the neighbors fully believe that it has been carried away by one of the long dead persons who used it. At any rate no one has seen any part of it or heard of its whereabouts for over a year. The other bed is just as it was left about five years ago, when the last inhabitant died and was buried in the little yard. No one around there would touch it, let alone sleep in it, and this makes the disappearance of the one still more mysterious. It is gone and probably no one will ever know what or who took it.

A WOMAN'S SPIRIT.

The house is haunted as surely as ever a house was, and in the darkness of the woods there roams the spirit of at least one of the women who occupied it. On winter nights her singing can be heard and the hum of her spinning-wheel wakes the forest and frightens anyone who ventures near the house. Lights are seen moving at early evening time from the grave near the back of the house, out around the yard, as if someone were looking to see if there were intruders among the trees and shrubbery, and when satisfied that no one is there, they go into the house and then the sound of spinning is heard. What is being spun? What do the dead need of the product of the spinning-wheel? Who will use the garments woven from this mysterious yarn? It is no use to ask the neighbors, for each of them has a wild theory of the doings at the old house and none of them has ever dared to investigate. What is the history of the old house?

No one seems to know just when it was built, but it was there when men who are now over 50 were children. It must be that it is over a hundred years old, and was there when around it the woods were inhabited by the Indians. Perhaps the white man who built it had become one of the tribe and had put it up to shelter his Indian wife and children. The ground on which it stands, and about two acres of land, are separated from the adjoining farm and do not seem to have ever belonged to it. Someone located that little piece of ground and so impressed his desires for seclusion upon it that it has remained in and of itself during the years since first chosen. No one has built near it, and, with the exception of two women, no one has occupied it in the time within man's memory. Why did those women occupy it and who were they?

A STRANGE WOMAN.

There is a mystery about the first one of those women. She came into the woods from somewhere never revealed by her. She was not over twenty-five and had the appearance and manner of a girl used to the refinements of life. Why she wandered into the woods she did not tell, but she eagerly accepted the offered hand of a fisherman who was settled there on the sandy shore of Lake Huron, and she bore him numerous sons and daughters; but to none of them did she impart the knowledge of who she was, or endeavor to give them any part of the education she evidently had. With no sign of happiness on her face, but with no complaints she did her work as it came to her until old age came, and then her mind seemed to crave for a chance to be alone. At this time the house was already old and it stood over a mile from any other house. She fitted it up in some way and after her day's work was done at her own home, would go through the deep woods to it and remain there over night. Every morning she would return to her house by the lake and faithfuly do the work of her household, but after she had fixed up the old house she went there every night. No one was ever known to be there with her, although sounds of strange character were often heard in the woods, and gradually a fear grew upon the people, so that no one ventured near the place after dark.

The woman's eyes, always strange, became wild, and looked as if things invisible to those around were seen by her, and she talked often to unseen auditors of things her family had never heard, and mentioned names strange to them. She continued to do her work almost up to the last day of her life, but, for a long time, in every other matter, she seemed entirely unconscious of her surroundings and to be living with other people in a world set apart from this.

One morning she did not appear, and when some of her children ventured over to the old house, they found her dead, with a smile on her face, as if on leaving the world, where she had worked so hard, she saw peace and comfort for her. It has never been found out what brought her to the woods or what family ties were here before that. Only the fact that she was educated and refined made people who met her feel that her young days had been spent in brighter surroundings and among a different people. Who was her father or mother she never told. Maybe the smile on her dead face meant that those she loved and who loved her as a child were there to welcome her when she left the worn-out body that had held her so long.

When she died the house was closed, and they buried her near the back door, leaving her to sleep where she spent her nights during the latter part of her life.

Out on the lake shore life went on as usual. The sons and daughters married and settled in homes of their own with the exception of one son who for a good many years remained single. At last he found a wife and soon it seemed as if the spirit of the dead woman was guiding the young one. In many ways they were so much alike that it seemed as if they must be related. Years went by; children came and the son's wife grew old and worn with work as her mother-in-law had been. When her 60th birthday passed a strange longing seemed to take hold of her to visit the old house in the woods and at last, in spite of her husband and children, she took up her abode there as did the woman before her. The first one had left a bed and other things which no one dared to disturb. The second did not use the bed, but made one for herself at the feet of the other, so that the two beds filled one end of the lower room of the old house. She added a few dishes and kitchen utensils and then for about ten years came there at dark and remained until morning. Soon her eyes had the look of the other woman and she, too, seemed to be living in a world apart from her surroundings. People who had occasion to go near the house at night began to tell of strange music that was heard among the trees and coming from the house. It was claimed that two voices could be distinguished and gradually the belief spread that the living and the dead were together at night in the old house. The spinning wheel that had lain idle so long was again being used, although no one ever saw any of its productions. If it spun any yarn it was not visible, but the hum of its wheel could be distinctly heard on the night wind many a time after the second woman took possession of the house.

At last death came again and claimed the tenant and they buried her in the yard beneath an apple tree. Since that time no one has occupied the house and from the second grave no indications of unrest has been seen, but from the grave of the first woman, comes, on the darkest nights, the strange light that flits around among the trees and then disappears in the house, from which the hum of the spinning wheel and singing is often heard. Who is doing the spinning, or the singing, no one knows and no one has yet been found who would venture near the house on the nights when the lights are seen.

I do not know how to accouat for the strange action of the two women in occupying the house or for what has occurred there since. The facts are as I have related them and I refrain from giving names only because the living relatives of the two women would not wish it.

PROTECTING FREE LABOR

Senator Dandurand's Bill Passes Its Third Reading.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—In the Senate yesterday Senator Dandurand's bill for the protection of free labor and the repression of illegal acts during strikes was read a third time and passed by a vote of 31 yeas to 20 nays. A bill by the same gentleman dealing with the incorporation of mining companies and the issuance of mining shares at a discount received its second reading. Senator Lougheed doubted the propriety of passing this bill, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell questioned the advisability of enabling companies to issue stock at a merely nominal value and leave no security to the creditor. A second reading was given to the bill for the consolidation of the railway laws and the appointment of a railway commission, on the motion of Hon. R. W. Scott, and the measure will be considered in committee of the whole on Tuesday. Sir Mackenzie Bowell intimated that the clause to grant free transportation to members and senators would be struck out of he could accomplish it.

Secretary to Tribunal.

London, Aug. 22.—Reginald Turner, a distinguished diplomatist, now stationed at Munich, has been appointed British secretary of the Alaskan tribunal.

THE CONGRESS WILL TOUR

Many English Delegates to Visit Ontario.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—Delegates to the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire will make an extensive tour of Canada before returning to their respective homes. They will arrive in Toronto on Monday evening next, and the following days will go by boat to Hamilton, where they will be received by the Hamilton Board of Trade. On Wednesday they will go to London and proceed west as far as Detroit, and in this locality their tour includes a boat trip through Lake St. Clair and up the St. Clair River to Sarnia. From Port Huron the gentlemen will make a night trip by train to the Muskoka wharf, and will tour Muskoka Lakes. Returning to Toronto on Saturday, Aug. 29, they will be received by the mayor and aldermen, and at the Parliament buildings by the Premier and Cabinet. The tour embraces a trip to the Pacific coast, with short stays at all the principal cities along the route.

Mark Guy Pearse Coming.

London, Aug. 22.—Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, the celebrated evangelist, sailed for Canada on Thursday.

"GOOD FEATURES."

"SALADA"

Ceylon Natural Green Tea is free of dust, dirt, chips, foreign leaves, pods, paints and other forms of adulteration that Japan teas are subjected to Remember this when buying tea and order by the name "SALADA" Natural Green. This is your safeguard. Sealed lead packets. 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

The Rose of Wentworth

She shivered and shrank from him slightly, yet looking so gentle and lovely that his features involuntarily relaxed.

"Well," he questioned briefly.

"I just wished to say to you," Arley said, in a hesitating tone, "that I cannot understand why you have taken this action against me—if you wish to be free I am sorry that you cannot be, but I could not remain silent and allow my character to be defamed, else I should never have appeared against you. I am going away—back to England."

He started and flashed a strange look at her as she said this, but she did not appear to notice it.

"I shall go back to Aunt Angeline, and I shall have to tell her why I came back; but further than that I shall say nothing. I shall never seek to see you —I shall never meet you if I can help it, and then in time, if you wish, the law will free you and there need be no publicity about it. But," and her sweet lips quivered painfully, "I wish our life could have been different—I would have been glad to share almost any lot with you, if you had met your reverses bravely and honorably—I would have been a faithful wife to you—you know that, for I told you so before—for, I did love you very dearly, Philip."

"I do not believe," Arley went on, eagerly, "that you are acting your true nature. I do not believe that my heart would have been drawn toward you as it was at Hazelmere if there had not been something lovable and honorable in you to call forth my affection.I know you have been bitterly disappointed and I have grieved more on your account than my own that I was obliged to come to you penniless; but the loss of money is such a little thing compared to that of one's honor and self-respect. Oh, if I could only make you see how much nobler and better it would be to begin again ever so low socially, with the determination to rise—and with health and ability anyone can rise if he will—than to live as you have been living since our marriage. Do not waste your life thus; be the true-hearted man that I believed you when I first knew you, Philip, will you? Will you go back to England with me?"

How could he resist such a gentle, earnest, pleading? How could he help yielding to that sweet-voiced entreaty?

Who can tell how he longed to do so—how, perhaps, he had all but surrendered, when the devil in his heart whispered: "The Lily of Mordaunt has twenty thousand pounds a year, and Wil Hamilton is dead?"

"No," he said briefly and sullenly, and turned restlessly away from those tenderly inviting eyes.

A deep sigh fell upon his ear, and it smote him like a blow; but he stubbornly crushed down every better feeling, though afterward he remembered that he was very near yielding as the hopeless sound struck him, and then, with bitter remorse, he cried out:

"Oh, why—why was I so blind and hardened that I would not heed her?"

"Good-bye, then, Phiiip," and there was a wistful sadness in the sweet voice. "I suppose our paths will widely diverge after this, and we shall never meet again, save, perhaps, as strangers meet. But I pray you — I beseech you," she added, with passionate earnestness, "do not live out your whole life as you are living now; do not let your existence prove a failure; do not wreck the mind, do not ruin the soul, which has been given to you; for, some day, you know, they will be required of you again. I am a woman; I have lost everything—name and fortune—and now this added blight which you have cast upon me presses me down still more heavily; but," and now the lovely girl lifted her head with an air of pride and resolution, "I am going to battle against these adverse circumstances with all my might. I am going to make the most and very best of myself. I will not be crushed—I do not believe God means me to be crushed; and so, with his help, I shall rise above my troubles; and if, in the future we should chance to meet again, Philip, I will show you what a woman, preserving her truth and self-respect, can accomplish."

This was uttered with nothing of arrogance or self-assertion, but with a sort of earnest faith, as if a glimpse had been granted to her through the present darkness of a more hopeful beyond.

She paused a moment and drew off her glove, then added:

"I wish to return this to you. I do not feel that I can wear it any longer; but whenever you chance to look at it, I trust it will remind you that it once bound you to one who would have been glad to prove loyal to the vows to which it was a seal, had you not made it impossible."

CHAPTER XXIV.

Sir Charles' kind heart ached for the fair, beautiful woman who had just taken leave of the man who should have interposed himself between her and all evil, instead of trying to crush her and blast her reputation.

She was pale and very sad when she returned to him; her lovely mouth wore a grieved expression, and her eyes an almost hopeless look.

He refrained from speaking to her, but offering her his arm they passed out of the court-room in silence, nor did he leave her until he had conducted her safely to her own door.

"Mrs.Paxton,"he then said, "I am going directly for my mother, and we will take you under our protection immediately. These Spaniards are a treacherous, revengeful set, and you have already been the victim of such miserable plots, that I do not like to leave you alone another hour. Have you any any business outside which needs attention?"

"No," Arley said, "there is nothing to detain me."

"Then may I ask you to pack your trunks and be ready to go away with us when we come for you?"

She promised, and he went away, with a quick, eager step.

He was back in an hour, and his mother with him.

Lady Herbert was a sweet-faced little woman of about 50, with a fair, almost girlish complexion, dark, kind eyes, a low, rich voice, and a smile which won Arley's heart at once.

"My dear, Charles has told me of your trouble," was her greeting, as she took Arley warmly by the hand, then drawing her gently toward her, she kissed her softly on the cheek, for the girl's loveliness took her heart by storm.

Arley's lips trembled at the tender, compassionate tone, and if Sir Charles had not been present, she would have bowed her head upon that motherly shoulder and sobbed out all her sorrows to her sympathizing ear.

"I think with him,"Lady Herbert continued, seeing that Arley was near losing her composure, "that we must take you away immediately; will you come and travel with us for a few months before going back to England?"

"You are very kind, madam," Arley replied, "and I will gladly do so if I can be useful to you—I could not consent to be a burden."

The pretty matron laughed such a sweet, rare laugh at this.

"A burden, dear," she said. "I should not allow you to be such — you have yet to learn what an exacting little body I am, and I promise you that I shall see that you are kept busy from dawn to twilight."

"You are very kind," said Arley.

But Lady Herbert interrupted her half-completed sentence.

"You over-estimate the kindness, as you term it, my dear," she said. "I cannot tell you how lonely I have been since Miss Preble left me. I believe I should have given up our trip and insisted upon going home if Charlie had not run across you. He is very nice and kind, and tries to see that I have every comfort"—this with a fond glance at her idolized son—"but he is a man and cannot understand all the little notions of a fussy old woman. Ah, I see you mean to come," she continued, as her roving glance rested on Arley's trunks, packed and ready to be strapped. "Charlie, won't you attend to Mrs. Paxton's luggage, while I call up her landlady to settle."

Arley colored and laughed.

"There is no need for that," she said, "for she is paid. Your son requested me to be ready to go away when he returned and I have obeyed him literally. Please accept it as an omen of my future loyalty to yourself."

"That is a good child," madam remarked, more and more delighted with her acquisition, and she emphasized her words with an affectionate little pat upon her shoulder.

"Then I do not see, Charlie, but we are ready to go," she added to her son. "We will have the coach take us to our hotel, then carry Mrs. Paxton's trunks to the station, while she helps to pack my own. We have thought best," she explained to Arley, "to leave Madrid tonight."

Arley felt like a different being as she took her seat beside Lady Herbert in the coach; a great burden rolled from her heart.

Sh drove with Sir Charles and his mother to their hotel, where she helped them pack their large trunks, and a busy time they had of it to get ready for the evening train.

Evening found the Herbert party en route for Toulouse, whence they were to spend the remainder of the summer among the Alps.

[To be Continued.]

Value of School Banks.

In 1,479 schools of 118 cities, situated in 24 States of the Union, 106,578 children have deposited within the last few years $1,399,611 in school banks. Of this amount $892,878 49 has been withdrawn, leaving a balance of $429,732 52 due to little depositors on January 1, 1902. It is thus calculated that more than $2,000,000 was saved by American children during the twelve years between the introduction of the school savings plan in 1885 and the date when the estimate we have quoted was made. Such a result should be sufficient to justify the universal adoption of this admirable plan to promote thrift. Aside from the monetary question, the school savings plan has proved to be a powerful agent of social reform. By its means children who have been taught to take care of their pennies exercise a valuable influence over their parents. It is, moreover the secret and essence of thrift that it tends to exalt things into higher value. While it consists in the obtaining and putting out of money and decides how and at what limit we must save and spend, it yet moves in the higher ranges of our nature. It looks after little things and points the way to carefulness. It keeps company with all the virtues and antagonizes all the vices. The Long Island City Savings Institution reports that during the years in which the system of school banking has been in vogue in the United States, considerable value has accrued to the bank as a result of its participation in the practice of the system. Parents and friends have been stimulated, it has noted, by the example of the children. Thus the list of its depositors and amount of its deposits have greatly increased. Through this means the savings bank has been at slight expense advertised to the public. This is so excellent a report that we trust at no very distant day to see the school bank system flourishing in Boston.—Massachusetts Plowman.

REST SEASON

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Give the Stomach a Holiday and Makes It Ready for Its Work Again.

Every man or woman tries during the summer to get a week or two of complete rest. They need it, and when they get it return to their work refreshed and invigorated. On the same principle the stomach needs a vacation. Give it one by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They will digest the food while the stomach rests. The result will be good digestion and renewed vigor all over the body.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets working on this principle never fail to cure stomach ailments. They cure Indigestion or Dyspepsia of any stage. The proof is found in the statements of those who have used them and been cured. Mr. H. Bailey, of 206 Patrick street, Winnipeg, is one of these. Mr. Bailey says:

"It gives me pleasure to tell of the benefit I have received from the use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I have gained eight pounds in weight since I commenced to use them. Before that no matter what I ate I never seemed to gain strength or put on weight. I heartily recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

DOWIE TO TRAVEL IN LUXURY; WILL TAKE A HOST OF 4,000

Arrangements for the Transportation of the Zionists.

C. P. R. May Be the Cause of a Slash in Rates.

Court House Moved From One Town to Another—Sleeping Cars Scarce —Bringing Shippers to Time.

The Dowieites' Pilgrimage.

Passenger representatives have been notified that when John Alexander Dowie's expedition stars for New York, Oct. 14, at least 4,000 persons will have to be moved instead of 2,400, as orginally announced. Dowie himself will travel as sumptuously as a king. The Pullman Company has placed at his disposal a new fourteen-section sleeper, with observation end, which is said to be the finest car ever built by the company. On this car Dr. Dowie and his wife and personal attendants will travel. The Western Union has made arrangements to keep him posted by wire every hour of the day of the exact locality of every train bearing the Zionites eastward. Not all of the people to go to New York will come from Chicago and Zion City. Special rates have been granted by the railroads from nearly all the Western States to Chicago, and from contiguous territory to all of the large cities between Chicago and New York. The movement will be the largest of its kind to take place in a single day in the history of railroads, and will tax their ability to the utmost. Arrangements have been made whereby the Zionites can go by the way of Niagara Falls and return by the way of Washington or reverse the journey.

By Rail to Athens.

Athens, the only capital in Europe which cannot be reached by the main trunk lines, is separated by several hundred miles from the European main railway system, of which Brindisi, Salonica and Constantinople may be regarded as the three southern termini. There is now projected a line from Athens to Salonica, which will put the Greek metropolis in direct connection with the whole continent. It is to have the standard continental gauge of four feet eight inches, and when it is completed it will be possible to run through carriages from Calais to Athens. The Greek capital will then be within three days of London. At present the quickest route between the two cities, by way of Brindisi and Patras, occupies five days, and involves a sea voyage almost as long as that between Brindisi and Egypt. Hitherto Athens has been the only European capital to which there is not a daily mail from Great Britain, a privilege enjoyed even by Tangier, in that semi-civilized country Morocco. That reproach will cease with the opening of the new line, which will enable tourists to reach the classic ground more rapidly, more conveniently and more cheaply.

Work has been started on the extensive New York Central terminal improvements in New York city. About $5,000,000 will be expended. The improvements involve the largest individual house-wrecking contract ever given in this city. About 120 houses, 3 churches, 2 hospitals, storage houses and stables will be pulled down.

A $1,000,000 combine has been effected by the consolidation of the Hammond Refrigerator, Anglo-American Refrigerator, Kansas City Refrigerator, Omaha Packing and St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Companies' car lines, under the name of the National Car Line. The consolidation places in the hands of the trust absolute control of all the refrigerator car lines used in the transportation of fresh meats and provisions, the products of all the packing houses of the country.

Slash in Rates Likely.

A slashing of rates from Chicago to Atlantic coast points is likely unless some plan is devised to check the low rate competition of the Canadian Pacific in passenger business between St. Paul and Minneapolis and New York and other eastern points. Officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad have notified other lines operating east from Chicago that unless the ruinous competition of the Canadian line is stopped the Pennsylvania will be forced to protect its business from the northwest by meeting the fares of the Soo and Canadian Pacific. The notice has caused considerable comment among railway officers, as it was not thought the rates of the Canadian Pacific had attracted sufficient business to cause any of the eastern lines from Chicago to take notice of them. Whether steps will be taken remains to be seen.

Big Four passenger train No. 19 made an excellent run from Cleveland to Columbus the other morning. The distance of 138 miles was covered in 2 hours and 4 minutes, in which was included a stop of four minutes at Galion, making the actual time two hours. The average speed attained was therefore about 67 miles per hour. Some stretches were clipped off at the rate of 75 miles per hour. The run was occasioned by a delay at Cleveland due to the lateness of a Lake Shore train. The fastest time heretofore made over the distance named was 2 hours and 15 minutes. The run therefore reduced the record by eleven minutes.

The gross earnings of 37 roads for the first week of August were $7,533,042, against $6,755,173 for the first week of August, 1902, an increase of $777,869. Thirty-three roads show increases and four decreases. Since July 1 the roads referred to above earned $40,812,720, an increase of $4,487,648 over the $36,325,072 reported for the corresponding period last year. For the longer period 32 roads show increases and five decreases.

Bring Shippers to Time.

The lines going east out of St. Louis have decided upon an embargo of three days against any shipper who permits cars to accumulate unduly. Traffic officials assert that much of the difficulty from car shortage is due to the negligence and selfishness of the shippers.

With the completion of the Thebes bridge across the Mississippi, St. Louis will be more of a way station than ever, as all through freight, north and south, will be carried over this structure. It is claimed that the Thebes bridge and the St. Louis Valley line are almost absolutely necessary to relieve the pressure of congested through freight on the Iron Mountain as it approaches St. Louis.

On Aug. 20 the Pere Marquette expects to put on five daily fruit trains in Michigan and a daily fruit car ferry will begin regular trips between Muskegon and Milwaukee. A new feature, that of running a daily fruit train from St. Joseph to connect with the Milwaukee ferry has been inaugurated.

Sleeping Cars Are Scarce

The Pullman Company announces that its 4,000 sleeping-cars are inadequate now to meet the demand of the traveling public, and that at least 2,000 more could be used at this time. The company may appeal to the railroad lines for co-operation in the future in serving the public, by asking them to schedule their big excursions east and west on different dates. This year the G. A. R. encampment in San Francisco has been taking hundreds of the sleepers in that direction and just when this rush was on the roads began sending their seashore parties east, began to run their Niagara Falls excursions, and to handle the regular hay fever and summer outing traffic to the north.

The hay fever travel, as it is called, is annually one of the Pullman Company's fixed assets and a large number of extra sleepers are required to get the sufferers away from their homes.

The situation this year was made the more embarrassing to the Pullman Company and to the different railroad companies because of the excursion travel breaking records. The big Four and Pennsylvania were both unable to get as many sleepers as they needed for their excursions the past two weeks and from reports this seems to have been the situation at every central point of travel.

Move to Abolish "Sections."

The disastrous head-on collision on the Chicago Great Western at Vlasaty, Minn., on Sunday, was due, like many similar collisions, to a misunderstanding of train orders. A passenger train was running in two sections, one on time, the other more than two hours late. A freight train conductor was notified that the second secton was late. He evidently took his orders to mean that the whole passenger train was late. And so in a fog the two engines rushed together. Now the railway men are talking of abolishing passenger train "sections," according to the Minneapolis Journal. Had this particular train not been running in sections there would have been no collision. The second section, instead of being called a section, would have been called an extra. A railroad man is quoted as saying that he could name twenty wrecks of the past year resulting from the same general conditions as those of the Vlasaty wreck.

A Unique Fight.

Over in Illinois considerable interest is displayed in the unique contest that is on between the Chicago and Alton Railroad and the citizens of Carrollton, Eldred, Hurricana, Kasar and Columbiana, who fear that they are to lose their railroad, the Quincy, Carrollton and St. Louis, a line 75 miles in length, extending from Columbiana on the Illinois River, to Barnett. The Alton is the reputed owner of this line, and has been operating it for the last two years, buying it for the sum of $85,000 from the receiver, into whose hands it fell after the original company had been unable to make the operating expenses. It was figured that it would be cheaper to abandon a portion of the road than to spend the large sum required for the tracks from Carrollton west to Columbiana, In order to forestall all court actions, the company bought three industries along the line, two being elevators full of wheat and one a brickyard. The exemption from loss checked all trouble in that direction, but the citizens were not so easily disposed of. They secured injunctions against the Alton and will fight the case to the last ditch. There has been a rumor that the Burlington was to buy the eastern division from the Alton and operate it, but it is said that this report cannot be confirmed. As a result of the decision to abandon the road telegraphic communication has been cut off and all mail contracts canceled. There is no freight or express moving, and merchants and the public are alike inconvenienced. The people of Carrollton have the main line of the Alton running north and south and are not so seriously affected as those towns west, although merchants will lose much custom. The road abandoned reached the edge of Calhoun county, which has been famed for many years as the only country in Illinois without a railroad. Calhoun county will be farther away from a railroad than ever if the Alton wins the fight now under way.

Making Big Preparations.

Part of the 105 cars for the passenger service of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg have already been received, and the whole of this big order is expected to be on hand early in December. This is only one of the orders of the Pennsylvania lines for equipment preparatory to handling the immense traffic of the Louisville Purchase Exposition to and from St. Louis next summer. This one order will entail an expenditure of $800,000. There is probably no other road that is making such gigantic preparations for handling the World's Fair traffic, although other roads are by no means overlooking the promise of a big business developing from every part of the country.

Growth of Wabash Earnings.

On his recent return to St. Louis, President Ramsey congratulated the Wabash traffic department upon the July earnings reaching the $2,000,000 mark. The earnings for July, 1897, amounted to $970,635. This was during the early period of the Ramsey administration. In 1903, with practically the same mileage, 2,484 miles, the Wabash earnings for July foot up $2,000,156, an increase of $1,029,521. What it will be when the Pittsburg tonnage is added, together with the increase in passenger business from the opening of the Pittsburg extension, only traffic experts can estimate. The extension to tidewater at Baltimore will still further swell the volume of Wabash earnings.

Moved Court House by Train.

The practice is common enough to transfer a prisoner from one place to another, but so far as is known, there is but one case on record in which a court-house has been transferred bodily for a considerable distance. Such a change took place in Nebraska. The court-house stood the journey of nineteen miles very well, indeed, and has settled down to business at the new stand as though nothing had happened. The work was performed on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. The building was transported from Hemingford, Neb., to Alliance, in the same state. It was 52 feet high from floor to the top of the flagstaff. It was lifted bodily to a flat truck in the middle of a train of coal-laden cars, and carried a distance of nineteen miles. The speed was eight miles per hour, and little difficulty was experienced in moving the structure from ont town to the other.

World Railway Mileage.

According to a German statistician the railway mileage of the world is now 500,000 miles, of which 16,947 miles were added in 1901, showing a greater increase than for some years past. The average yearly increase may be put at 12,000 miles.

The most notable fact of recent years has been the amount of railroad construction in Asia and Africa. The mileage opened as yet on those continents is trifling in comparison to their area, and population, but it is a beginning, and especially in Asia, seems likely to be continued at an increased rate. Asia at the end of 1895 had put 27,960 miles of railroad, so that in six years it has had an increase of 50 per cent.

British India had 25,373 miles at the end of 1901; Russia in Asia, including the Chinese Eastern, only 7,223. Of European countries, the German Empire leads in mileage with 32,753 miles; but it is followed closely by Russia with 31,945; and the latter will doubtless soon take the lead, for it has 3,658 inhabitants and 6.8 square miles of area per mile of railroad; while the German Empire has but 6.4 square miles of area and 1,712 inhabitants per railroad mile.

Railroad to Galilee.

Reports have been received stating that the Ottoman Government has bought the English concession for a railroad from Haifa to Damascus.This railroad, a narrow gauge line, will extend through Galilee to Mzerib, by way of Beisan, connecting at Mzerib with the Damascus-Mecca line. At the beginning of April last five German civil engineers, employed by the Turkish Government, arrived at Haifa, and a monument was unveiled in commemoration of the start of the operations. In the middle of April the Damascus-Mecca line had reached a point east of the Dead Sea, and the consul believed that instead of going to the Hejjaz, including Medina and Mecca, it would take a southwesterly direction to the Gulf of Akaba in the Red Sea.

The number of theological students in Germany has diminished gradually from 4,267 in 1830 to 2,149, or less than half, although the population has doubled since, 1830. The insufficiency in the number of candidates for the ministry is discussed as a matter of exceeding gravity by German theologians.



Sis Hopkins.

I. Husband (infuriated)—Confound that Sunday Gusher! there is absolutely nothing but trash in it—and not another copy will cross my thresh ——"



II. Wife (interrupting)—Why, darling! didn't you see that column-and-a-half editorial mentioning you in glowing terms as a probable candidate for alderman?"



III. Husband—Here, boys! all of you give me your entire lot of Sunday Gushers.



IV. Husband—To be mentioned by a paper of such vast influence is no small matter, I assure you, darling, and I'll have 'em put me on their subscription list for ten years.

RAILROAD

Summer Time Tables

CORRECTED TO JUNE 14.

GRAND TRUNK.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Trunk station, Richmond street, near York street.

Up-town ticket office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets, E. De la Hooke, city passenger and ticket agent.

MAIN LINE EAST.

Leave London—
12:35 A.M.—*New York Express.
3:32 A.M.—*Lehigh Express.
8:10 A.M.—Express.
10:25 A.M.—*Atlantic Express.
2:20 P.M.—Express.
4:35 P.M.—*New York Express.
6:40 P.M.—*Eastern Flyer.

MAIN LINE WEST. VIA SARNIA.

Leave London—
3:05 A.M.—*Chicago Express.
7:40 A.M.—Sarnia Accommodation.
11:05 A.M.—*Lehigh Express.
2:20 P.M.—Sarnia Accommodation.
7:57 P.M.—*Pacific Express.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Leave London—
6:30 A.M.—Accommodation.
11:15 A.M.—*Express.
2:30 P.M.—Accommodation.
7:50 P.M.—*International Limited.

ARRIVE FROM EAST—
*3:00 a.m., *11:00 a.m., 11:35 a.m., *6:15 p.m., *7:45 p.m., 9:50 p.m.

ARRIVE FROM SARNIA—
*12:32 a.m., *3:27 a.m., *10:10 a.m., 1:55 p.m., *4:30 p.m., 7:20 p.m.

ARRIVE FROM WINDSOR.—
*10:20 a.m., 4:20 p.m., *6:35 p.m., 10:45 p.m.

* Daily, Sundays included.

ST. MARYS AND STRATFORD BRANCH.

Depart—6:30 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 3:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *10:55 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 5:45 p.m., 10:40 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:20 p.m.

LAKE ERIE and DETROIT RIVER RY.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Trunk depot, Richmond street. R. J. Tait, local agent.

DEPARTURES FROM LONDON.

6:00 A.M.—For St. Thomas, Port Stanley and Walkerville.
9:45 A.M.—For St. Thomas.
On Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9:45 a.m. train runs to Port Stanley.
2:30 P.M.—For St. Thomas, Port Stanley and Walkerville.
5:00 P. M.—For St. Thomas and Port Stanley.
6:30 P.M.—For St. Thomas and Ridgetown.

ARRIVALS AT LONDON.

8:40 A.M.—From Port Stanley and St. Thomas.
10:20 A.M.—From Ridgetown and St. Thomas.
1:40 P.M.—From Walkerville and St. Thomas.
5:40 P.M.—From Port Stanley and St. Thomas.
10:05 P.M.—From Walkerville and St. Thomas.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

CORRECTED TO DATE.

Trains arrive and depart from Canadian Pacific Depot, Richmond street north.

Uptown ticket office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. William Fulton, city passenger and ticket agent.

TORONTO, OTTAWA AND MONTREAL—
Leave—*4:30 a.m., *5:25 p.m.
Arrive—*11:25 p.m., *11:30 a.m.

WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST (VIA NORTH BAY)—
Leave—**8:40 a.m.
Arrive—**7:53 p.m.

CHATHAM, DETROIT, CHICAGO, ETC.—
Leave—*11:30 p.m., *11:35 a.m.
Arrive—*4:25 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—
Leave—**8:40 a.m.
Arrive—**7:53 p.m.

LOCAL TRAINS.

WOODSTOCK, GALT, TORONTO—
Leave—**8:40 a.m.
Arrive—**7:53 p.m.

BOTHWELL, GLENCOE, CHATHAM—
Leave—**8:03 p.m.
Arrive—**8:35 a.m.
*Daily.
**Week days.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Trains arrive and depart from Michigan Central depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst streets. Up-town ticket office, 395 Richmond street. John Paul, city passenger and ticket agent.

9:10 A.M.—For St. Thomas, Dutton, Rismarck, Rodney, Ridgetown, Tilbury, Comber, Essex, Windsor and west. Connects at St. Thomas for east.
2:20 P.M.—Through train all stations to Detroit. Connects at St. Thomas with mail train for all stations east.
7:15 P.M.—Connects at St. Thomas with fast Eastern express for Buffalo, New York and eastern points; also with Pacific express for west.

Arrive at London as follows:

7:45 A.M.—Local from St. Thomas.
10:55 A.M.—Mail train from Detroit, and intermediate stations; also from Buffalo and intermediate points.
6:05 P.M.—From St. Thomas, local.

Truth in Parentheses.

I really take it very kind—
This visit, Mrs. Skinner—
I have not seen you such an age—
(The wretch has come to dinner!)
Your daughters, too—what loves of girls!
What heads for painters' easels!
Come here, and kiss the infant, dears—
(And give it, perhaps, the measles!)

Your charming boys, I see, are home
From Rev. Mr. Russell's—
'Twas very kind to bring them both—
(What boots for my new Brussels!)
What! little Clara left at home?
Well, now, I call that shabby!
I should have loved to kiss her so—
(A flabby, dabby, babby!)

And Mr. S., I hope he's well?
But, though he lives so handy,
He never once drops in to sup—
(The better for our brandy!)
Come, take a seat—I long to hear
About Matilda's marriage;
You've come, of course, to spend the day
(Thank heaven! I hear the carriage!)

What! must go?—next time I hope
You'll give me longer measure;
Nay, I shall see you down the stairs—
(With most uncommon pleasure!)
Good-bye! good-bye! Remember all,
Next time you'll take your dinners—
(Now, David—mind, I'm not at home.
In future, to the Skinners!)

—Thomas Hood.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

[Letters to the Editor of this page should be addressed to the Editor of the Woman's Page, The Advertiser, London, Ontario.]

The Selfish Woman.

Are women so very selfish, or only thoughtless—or inconsiderate? They do so many "horrid" things that one can't help asking the question, and wondering if we are all thus selfish, and if someone else is condemning us. The commonplaces of life are the situations wherein we note what women do and marvel thereat.

There is the street car woman of ample avoirdupois, who, after paying for one seat, occupies three. Should you be bold enough to gently move a few superfluous yards of frills out of the way you are rewarded by such a stony glare that you sink into a small space beside her and miserably stare out the window, wishing that you had never been born.

That's one reason why "chair" cars would be a universal boon, because then, at least, there would be no doubt as to the amount of seat one person should possess. You are reminded of this particularly when on your way to Port Stanley. The excursion trains, which never have enough cars, are always crowded. Yet some fussy, flurried female, will race in, early in the game, will plank herself down in a double seat, with a sigh of relief, and proceed to spread herself, a small boy, and an array of boxes and bundles that looks as if she were going to look after an army. The other woman who has the nerve to say, "Is this seat taken?" needs a coat-of-mail, impervious to either looks of tongue. If it is a man, he feels so horribly uncomfortable that he moves out pretty quickly,but the other woman gets fighting mad, and ten to one there is a very pretty crossfire, which affords intense amusement to the whole car, and yet the fussy lady gets so angry when she's asked if her bundles have paid the fare and are entitled to a seat.

While we are still on the train, let's talk about the lady who gets in the dressing-room of a parlor-car so early in the morning. Oh, or better still, the one who gets there just at the time when everyone else wants to get in. She will stay there for a whole hour, quite ignoring the fact that a whole car full of women are patiently awaiting their turn. Her only match is the one, who, when she does get in, sails up to the dressing-table, determined of visage and aggressive of mien, and by some magic track known only to herself, plants herself right in front of the mirror. How she got there no one knows, but she did it, and that, too, directly in front of the woman who was in position, and who was too surprised to utter a word of protest.

In a moment, the self-assertive lady has the whole beauty regiment working overtime. She takes down her hair and keeps a whole bevy waiting while she performs an elaborate coiffure. Then out comes powder, eyebrow pencil, orangewood stick and a whole paraphernalia of adjuncts to beauty. When she gets through she spends about five minutes extra doing contortions in front of the glass to see if her skirt is hanging straight and if her back hair is still there.

Then there's the woman shopping. She doesn't know what she wants, and she makes the girl drag down everything in the store, while she tries to decide whether white or cream or black will be most effective. Does she want it narrow or broad? Really, she can't make up her mind today, and she prances out, without buying a thing, and without even saying that she is sorry to have been so much trouble.

The woman who has any consideration for the woman who works for her is a rarity. She never thinks of performing any little service that will lessen the tasks of others, but has an idea that if people are paid for their work they should get all that is coming to them. That's one reason for the servant girl problem. No girl wants to get up at 6 a.m., and be kept working until 10 p.m. or later. Why should she, when there are easier positions to get, where she will be a trifle more independent?

One might go on indefinitely, but, "nuff sed." Women are selfish, and aren't the men? Oh, yes, but in a different way. A woman is selfish through thoughtlessness, and because she loves herself. A man is selfish because he does not want anyone he loves to love anyone but himself.

WHY YOU SHOULD NOT MARRY A BEAUTY

The Husband of a Pretty Woman Tells His Matrimonial Trials and Tribulations.

"What a lucky dog you are!" said all my men friends and relations eight years ago when I married the most beautiful and charming girl in the whole neighborhood. They still think me a most fortunate man—but they do not understand.

Let me state first all that my wife and I are perfect friends, and that the little ripples on the usually smooth waters of married life which occur are entirely brought about by fussy, though doubtless well-meaning, individuals.

My troubles began in an apparently very unpretentious way.

It was my wish, and my wife's wish also that she should be married in her traveling gown, for both she and I are—like my income—of modest character. But our wishes with regard to the wedding dress were not respected. Each of our many friends said it would be a downright shame for so pretty a woman to be denied a beautiful white marriage garment. Of course we gave way, for at such times one cannot afford to act in opposition to one's friends' wishes. Had my wife not been so pretty there is not the smallest doubt that we should have been permitted to have a much simpler and less inexpensive wedding.

On returning home after the honeymoon we found that our little abode was in perfect order, and that the one maidservant whom we had previously engaged was, as we had directed, ready to receive us.

Imagine my disgust, however, on discovering that a second servant was on duty. It appeared that my mother-in-law, aided and abetted by numerous relatives and others, had taken upon herself the task of engaging girl number two, because she was quite certain that the house was too big and the staircases too lofty for one girl to manage alone. It would be a great pity, said my mother-in-law, if my pretty wife were to have all her good looks ruined at the outset of our married life by a superabundance of household duties.

Of course with a roomful of wedding presents and in the first blush of wedded bliss, I did not relish the idea of making a family row, but, all the same, from that day to this I have not ceased to regret that I did not put my foot firmly down and tell all and sundry that, in my own affairs, I intended to be absolute master.

As time passed on, I found that my wife's beauty made many persons anxious to have her as a friend and adviser. She was invited here and there, and begged to go to social functions of all sorts.

This continual going out to various places made it necessary that she should have a more liberal supply of dresses than would have been the case had she been left alone more and allowed to remain quietly within her own home.

I was glad to see my darling happy, but in my heart of hearts I could not deny that this perpetual appearance under other people's roofs, and the consequent obligations to invite such folks to pay us a return visit, considerably irritated me, as well as increased my domestic expenditure.

I have not failed to talk seriously to her on the question of expense, and she, in her turn, has not failed to promise to curtail in certain directions, but after all, what is one woman's will against a score of others?

Yet I am perfectly sure I should have been a much richer man today had I married a plain woman, rather than a pretty one, and probably a happier man, for it is the constant pressure of little annoyances that is the chief bar to domestic happiness.

IS IT GOD CUPID OR JUST HEREDITY

Have Family Traits More Influence in Shaping Matrimonial Destines Than Love?

"The marriages of a family are a good guide to go by in determining its characteristics," said a woman whose business it is to hunt up pedigrees. "I should warn any girl who has many old maid aunts and bachelor uncles not to dally with her first proposal if she would not be an old maid herself. Likewise I believe that a girl's chances for remarriage if widowed early can be judged pretty accurately from the annals of her family in this respect.

"Just as a certain sort of eyebrow or cheek or chin formation is to be traced throughout an entire family so the attitude of the family toward marriage seems to be handed down.

"When in the course of my work I am in doubt about the identity of a family I am guided a good deal by the character of the marriages set down. For these illustrate the dominant family traits which govern as much in love matters as in other concerns of life.

"In some families early marriages predominate. The men invariably marry before they are 25, and the women at a correspondingly early age. Again, late marriages will be the rule with members of either sex.

"Some family trees show few second marriages and rarely a third marriage no matter how soon the married state came to an end. Other records are replete with second and third and even fourth marriages on the part of widows and widowers.

"Often it occurs that in families of nine or more brothers and sisters, only two or three have married, and the descendants of those two or three displayed a similar proneness to bachelorhood and spinsterhood.

"'Our family are not great on marrying,' a girl, one of four single sisters, remarked to me lately regarding the family likenesses she was showing all grouped together on one wall panel.

"And I could not but feel that that array of contented-looking single entities among her kinspeople must exert some influence on her own matrimonial prospects.

"Some families display a marked tendency to marry their kinsfolk, or the connections or relations of their kinsfolk. Others again seem by common impulse to have gone as far from home quarters as possible in search of mates.

"In records that go back only a few generations, there are instances of men who have taken three sisters successively to wife, and of women marrying their brothers-in-law and cousins-in-law, or their stepfathers, the same tendency to race affiliation cropping out again and again in the line. In other families living in the same neighborhood and environment not a single instance of marriage with relations or relations-in-law occurs.

"One comes upon families in which an unmarried member of either sex is a great rarity and families in which marriage seems to have come easily and as a foregone conclusion, and in which none of the widows or widowers stayed single for any length of time.

"In studying out relationships in quaintly, old-fashioned communities one runs upon families that seemed bound to marry at cross purposes, as it were, both as to the age and standing of the mates chosen. A widower takes for a third wife his son's stepdaughter, or a widow marries the son of the man whom her daughter married. Just so there are family records in which a marriage at a very advanced age or with a partner of lower rank socially never occurs.

"I think fortune tellers could add to the effectiveness of their prophecies in love matters if they could have the advantage of scanning the family annals of the applicants.

"There is no phrase of genealogical research so fascinating as noting the record implied by the marriages on a family tree. But the genealogist of the future will have more complicated work in tracing out lines and traits that exist now on account of the divorces figuring in the matter."

IS IT VULGAR TO BE FAT?

BY A STOUT LADY.

I am a stout person, and I am not in the least ashamed of the fact. Why persons who have put on flesh are commonly said to be vulgar is mainly because they are forever trying to disguise their condition. Of course it is just as impossible for a really fat man or woman to hide the fact of his or her fatness as it would be for a Zebra to hide his stripes.

I do not deny that much may be done by habitually wearing quiet and sober colors and by avoiding such vain exploits as running to catch trains, jumping a brook and so on. But it is on the face of things highly ridiculous for a person of huge dimensions to try exercises suitable only for the creature of average size.

Fat persons as a class are, I am afraid, too much given to dwelling upon their own generous proportions; they seem to think because they themselves are conscious of their bulk, everybody else is alive to it.

It is a matter of common knowledge that we are often enough unaware of many obvious matters until they are pressed upon us. If the fat people will talk day after day about the inconvenience and discomfort they are always experiencing, and if they will, so to speak, insist upon others knowing this, they must not blame their friends and acquaintances if in the course of time they are the objects of sympathy and even pity.

Some years ago I was in the habit of travelling to town several times a week with a friend whose figure was as ample as my own, and it was this misguided lady's habit to look out of the window at every stopping place and make remarks upon the men and women who passed our window. She would indulge in such remarks as these:

"Look there—I think that gentleman is at least sixty pounds heavier than I am!" "Why, I never saw so big a policeman in my life; he must turn the scale at 250 pounds!"

Of course such rude observations served to draw attention to herself. Had she sat still and stared as hard as she cared without giving utterance to her thoughts, the other passengers would possibly not have connected her with "this too, too solid flesh," as they undoubtedly came to do.

One only has to insist upon a fact long enough and often enough, and one can rest assured that one's friends will at length associate one with that fact to the exclusion of all others. It is a great mistake to openly refer to anything that can in any way reflect disadvantageously upon oneself. If a person has red hair and is sensitive about it the very word "red" should not be spoken, for it is perfectly clear that the effect would not be long in coming.

Perhaps fat women are more frequently accused of vulgarity than fat men.

The causes of this are not difficult to find. I have myself again and again noticed that fat women will not admit that they are fat. They will foolishly imagine that if only they will persist in wearing tight costumes and light colors their neighbors will be hoodwinked. They forget that tight things have a tendency to suggest pressure, and that pressure when applied to objects or persons of bulk is usually futile. And they lose sight also of the simple truth of the old but weighty saying that "a white cow looks bigger than a black cow."

So that the result of their tight costumes and light colors is invariably the same—it just intensifies their stoutness.

If I were asked to give a few hints to fat ladies, I would begin by urging them to avoid as poison all tight-fitting things, all loud colors, and all conspicuous actions.

GRACE IN POSTURE MAKES FOR BEAUTY

The Infinite Diversity of Aspects in Which Women Display the Daily Graces of Feminine Life.

"I term beautiful the figure which can be drawn advantageously in all postures and from all viewpoints customarily met with in art," says the renowned critic Brucke.

The beauty of movement is grace. The ingenious people of ancient Greece had but one goddess of beauty and three goddesses of grace, the three graces. Did they wish thus to express that it is impossible to unite in a single figure the infinite variety of charm in feminine motion? What do I say? Are three figures enough to symbolize the principal characteristics of feminine grace? Think of the numerous types in art which are renewed in a thousand varied forms and ever novel in the creative imagination of the artists: Mary, majestic and transfigured; Magdalen, abased at the feet of Christ; modest Marguerite, the infantine Psyche, Aphrodite of radiant and seductive beauty, melancholy Diana, the libertine grace of Bacchante.

Think of the infinite diversity of aspect in which are revealed to us the daily graces of feminine life—the little girl with her motions at once angular and full of charm; the delightful figures of young maidens, one with her head lightly inclined to one side, her lips parted, her eyes dreaming, eagerly listening to some story, another at table, her fingers coquettishly crossed, her mouth laughing, eating and drinking like a bird; a third with gleaming eyes, her breast palpitating with the dance; a fourth, an abandoned sweetheart, timid and passionate; and, finally, the young mother contemplating her baby with tender solicitude.

ELEMENTS FROM FUNDAMENTAL LAWS

Each is distinguished from the rest, each has her own charm, each is an inexhaustible source of observation, ever new; on each one could write a book.

But to say there are two women who use absolutely the same gesture for brushing from their forehead a rebellious lock, to extend their hand in greeting, or to lift their skirt on the promenade is to say these various movements are so many different manifestations of feminine individuality and thus escape all general and objective law.

Nevertheless, despite this fact, there remain certain elements that do not escape laws. These are the modifications produced in the body by the motion of certain groups of uniform movements and again the principles we may deduce from them.

The modifications which motion in the human figure expresses are varied. We must study the influence of the diverse positions and attitudes of the members in relation to the rest of the figure, the influence of the various postures and attitudes of the figure considered as a whole, and, finally, the displacements of the figure in walking, dancing, leaping and the like.

CONTRACTED MUSCLES MAKE GRACE.

The physiological explanation of these facts leads us to consider not only anatomy, but a mass of physical laws, such as weights, levers, inclined planes, the mechanism of motion and the like.

There is a general principle which governs all movements. We see it when the arms are raised, elevating the entire figure and setting it forth to advantage; contraction of the muscles—that is, extending, stretching the body—adds to its beauty by rendering the various parts of the figure firmer and setting forth their beauties of conformation. Slight defects of contour are effaced in extension. The more muscular the figure and the more elastic the skin the more advantageous is extension to its charms.

The contracted, that is, the flexed, bended figure is also beautiful. Its beauty rests principally on the supple tension of the skin, the development of muscle, and the adherence to the skin of adjacent parts. But the flexed posture, because of the greater tension which determines it, requires a higher degree of perfection in the figure. A slight excess of adipose tissue, a small defect in the elasticity of the skin and muscles suffice to alter the contours of the flexion and mar the effect. Many women who present a good enough appearance in a posture which expands the muscles and members show many defects when their figures are contracted, flexed.

WHY VENUS DE MEDICI IS GRACEFUL.

In repose the principal attitudes of the body are reclining, sitting, and standing, while in motion they are walking and running.

In standing the body naturally tends to take a position which permits it to maintain its equilibrium with the least possible muscular effort. The simplest way of achieving this end is to let the shoulders droop lightly and protrude the trunk towards the front.

Another way is just the opposite of this: Throw the lower trunk back and let the shoulders fall forward. This is the typical posture of many Venuses, and is particularly accentuated in the Venus de Medici.

STANDING ERECT MOST TRYING.

However, it is the fundamental position which is the basis for all other standing positions. The axis of the trunk is perpendicular to the line of the shoulders and to the line of the thighs, the axes of the legs follow the direction almost parallel to the axis of the trunk, and the weight of the body is divided equally upon the two legs. Lower one of the thighs and displace the other one laterally and we have the haunched, leaning attitude. The weight of the body now rests on the leg corresponding to the higher hip; the other leg, by being lowered, undergoes an artificial lengthening which is corrected by flexing the knee and turning the foot outward.

This position, seen everywhere in plastic art, sets forth the contours of the figure to great advantage and is one of the easiest to take for exhibiting the perfections of the figure or for dissimulating its shortcomings. It is varied infinitely by the degree of the flexion and by movements of the head and arms. Knock-knees can be almost entirely concealed in this posture. Hence we draw the conclusion that the military position is beautiful only when the figure is perfect; while the haunched posture accentuates merits and conceals defects.

In the seated posture the characteristics of the figure are less exposed than in standing. This is an advantage for anyone with faulty legs and a shapely trunk. The woman whose legs are short or poorly formed and whose upper figure is attractive produces the best impression in a chair. The more expanded the chest is the more attractive the figure.

MOST GRACE IN RECLINING.

The reclining posture is still more favorable for dissembling the defects of a shapely figure, no matter wherein the faults may dwell. The defects which the axes of the members present may be concealed by flexion in a seated or reclining posture, the defects in length of the members disappear in either the seated or reclining posture. Even serious defects vanish in the reclining posture. Reclining on the back, with the muscles contracted, the body stretched, is the most favorable of all.

Here, then, are our conclusions: A perfect figure is pretty in all attitudes, but it finds its beauties enhanced in the reclining posture, and in reclining on the back, extended, it is the loveliest.

Hence the favorite posture of the painter is the reclining attitude, which is especially blind to the faults of his model and particularly kind to her beauty.

In movement woman is most beautiful when, together with the feminine characteristic of balancing the body, she shows the greatest predominance of muscular extension and flexion.

WHY WOMEN MARRY MASTERFUL MEN

Nine Women Out of Ten Like To Be "Bossed" by Their Lovers and Husbands.

Nearly all engaged girls are disposed to be tyrannical in their treatment of their sweethearts, and the poor fellows get the idea fixed in their minds that the "lord and master" theory is a dead letter in their case. Many of them never learn that the wife who is so exacting and so difficult to please secretly longs for a scene in which her husband settles the question once for all that he is the master.

Look around you and you will find that the most masterful and determined men are those with the gentlest and sweetest wives. It seems odd that it should be so, yet it is an established fact. Now, why is this?

To begin with, nine women in every ten of whatever station look upon man as the natural ruler and director of affairs in general. The odd woman in every ten frequently makes her voice heard by preaching sex equality and so on, but she does not really attract much serious attention. It is nearly always a plain and elderly lady who adopts the role of teacher in these matters; a woman who, as a rule, knows more about politics than the correct tilting of her hat.

Nine women in every ten who permit themselves to be pleased, attended and courted, hold the man who takes the law into his own hands in much higher esteem than they do the backward and precise chap who dare not bring matters to a head by taking a kiss rather than asking for it and coldly waiting for spoken permission.

A masterful man is masterly because he sees that there is an opening for a master. He is usually a reader of character, or he would not venture to assert himself. It is the circumstances of a situation that develop a tendency to bring out the quality of masterfulness. The man of force and determination sees his companion wavering, and he quickly grasps the natural end of such conduct; he is on his mettle, and he shouts his instructions and is obeyed. He may not always be right, but his very manner and decision carry him through.

Women admire a man who directs and sways other men; they conclude that he must have something about him, and they watch and follow his actions. This is the beginning of a leaning in his favor, for any man who wins attraction has a better chance of success in love matters than the individual who comes and goes day after day without causing notice.

The meek and retiring man is too apt to allow women to have all her own way, and this, despite all the pretty protests that are peculiar to the feminine mind, is not good for them. It is the masterful man who is firm about little thing and who proves to be right in the end. And, although a woman has been momentarily annoyed by being contradicted or put off a passing whim, she is duly grateful when later on it is clearly seen that the stronger will was right, and that her desire, if carried out, would have meant disaster.

Mothers-in-law may be the subject of many jokes, but at heart they are very sharp and far-seeing; they know perfectly well that Ethel or Constance is much more likely to be happy with a kind but firm man than with a kind but too-yielding man.

Mothers-in-law are themselves very conscious of the many defects in worldly judgment and sound common sense of their otherwise charming daughters, and they seize the opportunity of giving their girls away to the man who will be something of a parent as well as a husband. They also argue that if in due course there is any family the masterful man will see to it that the children are brought up with a fit and proper regard for obedience and all the other necessary moral attributes.

There is nothing that a clever woman dislikes so much as to have to stick up for a man; she likes the man who can fight his own battles and come out on top. She is proud of him and of her position in relation to him; she says to herself that if he can master other men he is worthy of his place as her master.

A capable woman hates the man whose lack of decision and want of moral backbone lead her into social embarrassments. She looks up to the man who says "No!" and who thereby escapes from an inconvenient and awkward position. When a wife has a husband who is known to have no will of his own to speak of, her friends and acquaintances will ask her to "try and persuade" him to do this and that, but when there is a masterful man as husband such humiliating behavior on the part of the wife as mere go-between is altogether out of the question.

It is, after all, just a question of being partners with a man who removes difficulties rather than partners with one who suffers quietly instead of being bold enough to go forth and conquer or fail in the attempt.

MADONNA FACES IN DEMAND

A big business is done in religious pictures now, and girls whose features and expression will do for illustrations of the sort are in demand as models.

The banners and posters of the temperance societies and evangelical revival meetings are customarily made attractive with pretty feminine heads in devotional poses. The calendar makers and hymn illustrators also want faces of this kind. Quantities of ideal heads are used for lantern-slide pictures of Biblical scenes and for pictures given as prizes in Sunday schools and elsewhere.

Formerly a few stock heads and faces were used for these purposes. Now the increased facility for lithographic reproduction and the extensive us of pictures of a semi-religious character for trade purposes have brought about a demand for original and exceptionally pretty models.

The girl who has delicate, regular features and a pensive expression, or who can enter into the spirit of the artist's design and look calmly renunciative or radiantly happy will be kept busy posing. She will be pictured on wall tapestry for public halls and class rooms, will form the central figure on the frontispiece of sheet music and maybe will do duty for the "morning star" or other device on the programs and banners used at a great tent service or prohibition reunion.

The girl having naturally the Madonna look is a serviceable model, but the one who has besides this the actress's capacity for changing her facial expression is a prize to the illustrator of religious subjects. There is a dark-eyed girl of thic mobile type who by a slight alteration of garb poses for the ancient heroines of Israel and for the penitents and peasant women of the New Testament, as well as for the modern subjects for household mottoes.

Many religious pictures with distinctly modern heroines are sold. The average backwoods church has pictures of presentday life to enliven its plain walls. In one picture perhaps a girl is seen breaking in on a card party of young men and flinging the cards into the fire. A barroom with a beautiful girl's face looking in at the window, pleading and anxiety depicted upon it, may be the subject of a second. A girl may be exhibited wrestling a wine-glass from her lover's or husband's hand and dashing it to the ground.

The pictures sent out as gifts by the makers of agricultural implements are most frequently of a semi-devotional, serious character. It has been found that such subjects are more generally appreciated by the average household than the gayer types would be.

A wistful, pretty Ruth gleaning in the fields will be given to the purchaser of a reaping and binding machine. A calendar illustrated with Scriptural texts and girls' faces with rapt or serious expressions is a New Year's present from the big fertilizer company or a bid for custom from the dealer in hoes and rakes.

At one time the girl of pure Jewish type of features was the stock model of Biblical illustrations, but of late the modern American girl's face is preferred if it be of suitable cast. The average recipients of the typical religious pictures are not troubled about lapses from historical accuracy of this sort.

The fair, unwordly looking girl is utilized in illustrating catalogues sent out by the tombstone dealers. The illustrations for the year-books of the great charitable societies and religious monthlies are always on the lookout for appropriatively attractive girls' faces to be used in photograph illustrations of relief or rescue work. And these publications are gotten up at considerable expense for the illustrations for the more inviting they are the better they will arouse interest and create a desire to contribute. There never was so much activity in the matter of religious illustration as now, and the young woman of suitably pious mein never had such good fortune in her face.—New York Sun.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A Sleepy Song.

As soon as the fire burns red and low,
And the house upstairs is still,
She sings me a queer little sleepy song,
Of sheep that go over the hill.

The good little sheep run quick and soft,
Their colors are gray and white;
They follow their leader nose to tail,
For they must be home by night.

And one slips over and one comes next,
And one runs after behind,
The gray one's nose at the white one's tail,
The top of the hill they find.

And when they get to the top of the hill
They quietly slip away;
But one comes over and one comes next—
Their colors are white and gray.

And over they go, and over they go,
And over the top of the hill,
The good little sheep run thick and fast,
And the house upstairs is still.

And one slips over and one comes next,
The good little, gray little sheep!
I watched how the fire burns red and low,
And she says that I fall asleep.

—Josephine Dodge Daskam.

A Pet Bear's Trick.

When the Government lighthouse tender, Manzanita, returned from her Alaskan voyage, she brought one more passenger than she started with. This passenger was a little black bear cub, Sallie, which literally hugged her way to the hearts of all on board.

Being constantly with the men and at the same time being allowed to roam all over the vessel, she very quickly became tame and gentle as a kitten, and quite as playful.

The only place where she was not allowed was the engine room, and this, not because the chief did not like her, but because he was afraid she would get hurt.

The other day Sallie was missed at dinner time, and one of the men volunteered to find her; when, after a long search, she was found perched on the walking-beam of the engine, which was in motion.

There she clung, and at every movement of the great beam she was raised to within six inches of the ceiling, and her little fat body compressed to a corresponding thinness; but she never made a whimper, and was too much frightened to jump off, so there she clung, alternately getting a good breath and the next moment losing it, in a rather violent manner.

The moment she was safe in the man's arms she hugged him tight and began to cry and make a tremendous row generally.

Among the many tricks she plays is one of stealing quietly up to the cabin door, rising on her hind feet, giving the door a sound whack with one of her paws, and grabbing the knob, almost shake the door from its hinges; the second she hears a footstep, away she goes, scampering aft. A very cute bear is Sallie.

CAUSED BY THE HEART.

A Rash On Baby's Skin That Often Alarms Careful Mothers.

During the summer months a rash often appears on the face, neck and body of babies and small children which is liable to alarm the careful mother. It is due to the excessive heat, and, while not dangerous, is the cause of much suffering. Immediate relief is given by dusting the eruption liberally with Baby's Own Powder, which may be had at any druggist's, but to cure the trouble a medicine must be given that will cool the blood of the little sufferer. Baby's Own Tablets will be found a positive blessing in such cases and will soon restore the clearness and beauty of baby's skin. Mrs. Clifton Cuyler, of Kincardine, Ont., says: "My baby had a rash break out on her face and all over her body. I gave her medicine, but the eruption never left her until I gave her Baby's Own Tablets, and after using them a short time the rash entirely disappeared. I have also given her the Tablets for constipation with the best of results, they act gently but promptly, and always make baby quiet and restful. I think the Tablets a splendid medicine for young children." Baby's Own Tablets may be had from all druggists at 25 cents per box, and Baby's Own Powder at the same price. If you prefer to order direct they will be sent post paid on receipt of price by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

A Collar of Honor.

In France the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals decorates dogs that have distinguished themselves by deeds of bravery, with a tastefully designed "collar of honor." Among the animals already decorated in this way one of the most celebrated is Bacchus, a large bulldog, whose specialty it is to stop runaway horses by jumping up and seizing them by the bridle. It is calculated that the intelligent animal has already saved the lives of eight persons, if not more, in this way. Pautland, another bulldog, received a collar in 1887 for saving his mistress from the attack of a footpad, and Turk, a splendid Newfoundland, has had a similar honor for saving three young children from drowning on different occasions. A writer in St. Nicholas who has been interested in these dogs, voices their praise in the following verses:

In France, sunny France, far away o'er the sea,
There are things that they do rather better than we;
Perhaps there are many, perhaps but a few—
Be this as it may, there's one thing that they do:
They recognize merit where'er it is found,
And ever its praises are willing to sound,
And even a dog, if he well act his part,
Is held in esteem in the popular heart.
You feel it, you know it, you see that it's so
When you meet in the street, as you stroll to and fro,
The dogs with their collars of honor.

A dog who has rescued in perilous strife
A poor human creature, and saved him his life,
Is counted thereafter a ward of the state,
The charge of officials, from petty to great.
His bed and his board are forever assured,
In health he is tended, in illness he's cured.
A band of bright metal he wears round his throat,
And pride of it shows in each hair of his coat.
You feel it, you know it, you see that it's so,
When you meet in the street, as you go to and fro,
The dogs with their collars of honor.

At Brest, should go go there, as I did one night—
'Tis a post of the navy, and well worth a sight—
A Newfoundland dog you may happen to meet,
A hero whose praises the sailors repeat.
So many he's rescued from tempest and wreck,
That a grand decoration he wears at his neck.
It hangs from his collar, and when it is seen
He is gravely saluted by each bold marine;
E'en sentries do homage when trots up and down,
Bejeweled, beribboned, this pride of the town,
This dog with his collar of honor.

—Nora Archibald Smith.

The Art of Swimming.

Indian children perhaps learn to swim more easily than any others, for they are put at it so young and they are in the hands of expert teachers—their own mothers. Just about at the age when a white baby is being taught to eat with a fork and to say "Thank you," the red baby is taking its first swimming lesson.

Once I was lucky enough to see such a lesson. It was midsummer, near an Indian reservation. A party of Indians were camped on the bank of a small river. A squaw carried into the water a child perhaps eighteen months or two years old. It was naked except for a broad band about the middle of its body. The band was long enough to tie in a loop to hold the papoose by. The squaw waded into the water above her knees, then soused the papoose in, face downward, holding it by the band above its back just high enough so it could not drown. The child screamed and kicked and thrashed with its arms with all its might, but, except the screaming, that was exactly what its fond mother wanted. She laughed, and jabbered to it in language that, translated, would have been: "Go it, baby; kick lively! You'll never learn younger." The other squaws were gathered about, watching the lesson and predicting from the infant's motions whether it would make a good swimmer. At least that is what it looked like to us as we drove past.

It is a pity white babies are not taught to swim in the same way. If they were many a life would be saved that is now lost by drowning especially among girls and women. Indian girls swim and dive as well as boys do, and this art is one of the most important branches of their education. People can learn to swim at any age, but the younger the accomplishment is acquired, the better. Children's muscles are more limber than a grown person's, and, besides, children are more fearless than grown-ups in the water. We are born with a happy confidence in ourselves and the saddest pity in this life is that so many lose this happy confidence in themselves as they grow older. Hold fast to yours; it is better than a fortune.

Every neighborhood has some place where young people may learn swimming, even if it is no more than a deep "water hole" in a creek. And really and truly, if one cannot do both, it is better to know how to swim than to know Latin and Greek. Boys nearly always learn somehow, if they have any snap and grit in them, but for girls it is more difficult. For this reason boys ought to help their sisters and girl schoolmates all they can and encourage them to acquire the fine art of swimming.

After a girl really knows how to swim, she has astonishing endurance and agility. Two summers ago a girl of fifteen swam from South Brooklyn to Staten Island, with ships and steamers passing her and the wind so high that the water was rushing through New York Bay like a millrace. It was a great feat. A shipwrecked girl off the Australian coast once kept herself up in the water of the ocean for three days, and was slowly drifting toward the shore when she was picked up by a boat. It is one of the most wonderful swims on record.

Perhaps the easiest way to learn to swim is to wade into the water breast deep and then paddle with your arms, thrusting them forward, then around toward your sides,remembering always to hold your fingers close together, like an aquatic bird's webbed foot. You will soon be able to keep yourself up on the water by this motion. Then raise your feet and learn the leg stroke—one foot at a time at first, then both together.

If you were suddenly thrown into the water without knowing how to swim you could always keep yourself from drowning by tramping the water down under you with your feet. When you are tumbled into the water the head comes up first.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Tourists in Egypt will soon be able to cross the Sahara desert in a four-miles-an-nour automobile specially constructed for traveling over sandy wastes. The vehicle is to accommodate 40 passengers. While the speed seems slow it is greater than that of camel transportation.

HELP US TAKE OUR MEDICINE

The Process of Making Sugar of Milk.

Which Coats Our Tables and Bitter Pills—Curious Industry Described.

An Ashtabula, Ohio, correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: Not one in a thousand people who take pills have any idea of the novel industry represented in the making of that almost tasteless matter which predominates and covers so much bitterness in the shape of medicine. This is lactose, or sugar of milk. The industry exists at but few places in America, in little barnlike and unpainted buildings the product first takes on form. These buildings are in close proximity to a cheese factory in each instance. In yards abutting are herds of swine feeding upon the casein as it comes from the vats within. The journey of sugar of milk from a country cheesemaking center to the pills, tablets and trituraations of the physicians is an interesting one.

Sugar of milk is made from whey. The whey, it will be understood, is the recrement liquid from the cheese factory. Often it is transported by means of a trough direct to the sugar of milk works. Here it is placed in vats for boiling with a capacity of 500 gallons each. Usually there are a half a dozen of these vats side by side.

The first process consists in boiling the liquid in the vats. When it has reached the right temperature a small quantity of diluted sulphuric acid is added. This acid causes a separation of the casein and fat and leaves the sugar liquid. The fat comes to the surface in the form of a scum, and the casein settles to the bottom. Casein is the coagulable part of whey. It also forms a goodly per cent of cheese. From the vat the sugar liquid is emptied into tubs of about the size of the ordinary washtub, but deeper and stronger. The scum and casein are then removed to the pigpen and the vats are ready for another consignment of whey.

Before removing the liquid from which the fat and casein has been separated to the tubs it boils down to about one-fifteenth of the original bulk into a saline mass of brown color. The evaporating or boiling process prepares it for crystallizing.

As fast as the tubs are filled with the sugar of milk in liquid form they are removed to another apartment and allowed to stand for at least two days and sometimes for several weeks. This apartment will be found to contain hundreds of these tubs, piled up one on top of another. The rule is not to disturb their contents until the tubs in their turn are again needed in emptying the vats.

When the time comes for the removal of the contents of the tubs, a small amount of liquid of a very dark color still remains. This is poured back into one of the vats to be boiled again. Around the sides of the tubs, and about any cord or stick that may have been placed within there will be found hard, yellow crystals. These are broken into small pieces by the aid of a hatchet, and are then carried to the second floor of the factory, where they are heaped up against the side of the building. The liquid, which has been emptied from the tubs back into the vats, after being boiled again, is allowed to crystallize, but this time the crystals are a deep brown in color instead of yellow. These crystals are kept separate from the others and go to make a slightly different quality of finished sugar.

All of the crystals have a very peculiar and somewhat disagreeable odor, an odor which permeates the whole factory and the air round about. The taste is by no means sweet when sugar of milk is in crystal form. The refining process at another branch of the factory, perhaps three of four miles away, is necessary in making it odorless and slightly sweet. To this factory the crystals are hauled in ordinary farm wagons. They are shoveled up just like so many potatoes or so much grain.

From 200 to 400 pounds of crystals are produced per day at one factory. A 500-gallon vat of whey will produce 70 pounds of crystals. But two men are required to operate such a factory during the greater part of the year, and never more than three men. The factories operate every month in the year in which they can secure sufficient whey, but usually do not the year around, and the periods differ with different seasons.

A herd of 50 hogs can be nicely supported on the casein and scum from one factory. These animals seem to thrive on this diet as on nothing else. It is said that a poor hog can be brought to the factory yards and fattened in a few weeks, and be fed nothing else than the refuse of the vats. The keeping of swine, therefore, adds considerable annually to the profits of the sugar of milk industry. Were sugar of milk factories do not exist the whey, as it comes from the cheese factories, is fed to the hogs.

At the refinery the crystals again enter vats and by repeated boilings and crystallizations are decolorized and are made ready for the process of grinding and final preparation for the market. The finished product is in powder form of a very high grade. It then goes to the physician, the druggist or the midicine making firms.

Sugar of milk has long been manufactured in Germany and Switzerland and perhaps more particularly in the Bavarian Alps. Sometimes it is made from milk, of which it comprises 5 per cent, but usually, even in foreign countries, it is produced from whey. Both in this and other countries sugar of milk is used as an important part of infant foods.

Sugar of milk in itself has no medicinal qualities. Aside from its uses as a food for the young, it is known to the medical profession principally as a vehicle. Homeopathic physicians naturally use it more than the allopaths, but both allopaths and homeopaths nowadays are giving medicine in tablet form to a great extent, and tablets are in most cases made palatable by sugar of milk.

Sugar of milk also forms the bulk of triturations, more commonly known to patients as powders. Only a small percent of the average powder is medicine. By means of mixing sugar of milk, the taking of moderate doses of powerful drugs is made possible. In the globule or pill form this is also true.

Capsules of gelatine, such as those containing quinine, also the plain coating of sweet sugar, represent the other methods of preparing pills, but no ingredient has served the medical world as a vehicle to such an extent as sugar of milk.

The speed of electricity unobstructed is that of light; on conductors it is comparatively slow. According to Tizeau's experiments, made in 1850, it is 111,600 miles a second in copper wire and falls to 62,000 in iron. In transoceanic cables it is much less.

HAIR WORTH $100 AN OUNCE

If Pure White It Costs More Than Its Weight in Gold.

Little of It for Sale—$1,200 Wig for a Chicago Woman—Ash Blonde in Demand—Stage Wigs.

The police reported last week the arrest of two young thieves who were accused of stealing 300 pounds of human hair from a dealer.

"There is probably some mistake about that case," remarked another dealer. "If the hair they stole was only average quality American hair, and they had 300 pounds of it, its value was in the neighborhood of $50,000. If it was fine imported hair, its value could easily have been $250,000.

"Hair is the most expensive commodity on the market, short of radium and diamonds. It costs more than its weight in gold. Some hair costs $100 an ounce. That is $1,600 a pound. If the youthful sneak thieves had made away with hair of this quality, their swag would have been in the neighborhood of $480,000.

"But this expensive hair necessarily exists in very small quantities. That is why it is so rare and so expensive.

"This particular hair which costs $100 an ounce is the pure white hair, uncolored by age, cut from the head of a living person, and measuring at least 30 inches. Shorter hair of the purest white commands a high price, but in order to get the record value the length must be at least 30 inches.

"And in all the United States there is probably not a pound and a half of this perfectly white hair for sale. Many aged people have it, but those who do will not sell.

"Elderly people with long white hair should not be tempted to cut it off in the hope of getting $100 an ounce for it without first having an expert inspect it. If it is tinged with yellow its value is reduced to almost nothing. We can get plenty of long white hair tinged with yellow, but the pure white is extremely rare and very expensive.

"A wig made for the wife of a Chicago bank president by me two years ago of this pure white hair cost the lady $1,200. And it took me nearly a year to collect the hair from all over the country. I used about five ounces in the wig.

"Girls who live in Harlem or the suburbs sometimes get dead broke while down town, and want to know that they can sell their hair for. A mother once brought her fourteen-year-old daughter into me to ask if I would buy the daughter's hair. I refused, because I don't make a business of buying hair raw, as we say.

"I should say that hair on a young girl's head, if about thirty inches long and of fair quality, would bring the owner from $5 to $10 dollars according to length and thickness. But an American girl who sells her hair for this trifling sum, is acting very foolishly. Of course, if she is only 14 or 15 it will grow long again and cutting the hair does improve the growth, but I never advise any American girl to part with her hair.

"The most expensive shade, next to the white hair I have mentioned, is what is known as ash blonde. It is a mouse-colored hair, very rare—not the pale peroxide blonde, produced by artificial means, but the natural pale blonde. Hair of this kind is easily worth $50 an ounce, but very few people have it.

"The cheapest kind of hair is black Chinese hair, out of the queues of Chinamen. You can buy this hair for $8 a pound. It used only for stage purposes in making what we call Mikado wigs.

"This is the busy season of the year for wig-makers. I estimate that between now and the first of September, when the theatrical season opens, the output for the season will include about 400 soubrette wigs with fluffy curls to be worn by rough soubrettes, about 1,500 wigs for use in the many Shakespearian plays that are scheduled for production; about 800 Oriental wigs for Biblical plays; about 500 Japanese wigs for several big productions; about 600 brown George wigs for general use and for Shakespearian plays; about the same number of fright wigs for use in the rough-and-tumble farce comedies; and a number of special wigs made for certain persons.

"They season's output will also include no less than 1,500 fluffy wigs for chorus girls. These chorus girls buy them singly and pay for them themselves, whereas the management usually pays for the wigs of a big production. The chorus girl invests in a wig made for herself because it is easier and prettier to wear a wig every night than it is to curl her own hair.

"The prices on wigs vary from $2 for a rough black wig to $200 for a very fine production. I charged $150 for a most peculiar wig which I made a few months ago.

"A beautiful young woman, who refused to give her name, called on me and said she wanted a wig to be worn with her own hair, which would reach to the floor. She was a blonde, and I succeeded after some difficulty in getting the hair she desired.

"I made it up so that it fastened under her own hair, and when she put it on it touched the ground and looked real. She refused to say why she wanted it or who she was. She paid me the $150 and I have never seen her since. Since she was not an actress, and didn't look like an advertisement for hair oil, I can only conclude that she wanted to appear in some amateur theatricals.

"There are some people who wear wigs, too. Some of them are spiritualistic mediums. For a long time I was puzzled by orders from the Middle West, accompanied by photographs of elderly men. I was requested to make up wigs and beards so that they were exact copies of the particular style of hairdressing shown in the photograph.

"I never found out until afterwards that the orders came from a clever fakir. This confederate collected photos of prominent dead citizens. These were sent on to me, and I made the wigs and beards required.

"They were delivered to the fakir, and at the proper time during a seance an exact reproduction of the dear departed would appear as an apparition from the cabinet. A confederate, cleverly made up posed as the spirit.

"Needless to say the advent of the spirit of a prominent citizen created consternation, and the fakir was voted a marvelous spiritualist. I don't know where the fakir is now, but he coined so much money that I think I deserve a percentage of his profits for the way he imposed on me and made me an innocent accomplice of his deception."

Wood's Phosphodine,



Before and After.

The Great English Remedy, is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency,* and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of *Tobacco, Opium* or *Stimulants, Mental* and *Brain Worry,* all of which lead to Infirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave.

Price $1 per package or six for $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Mailed prompty on receipt of price. Send for free pampulet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine, sold in London by C. McCallum & Co., and Anderson & Nelles, druggists. ywt



Life.

Wife: You promised to live within your allowance, and you haven't done it. That shows how weak you are.
His Lordship: It shows how weak the allowance was.

ADVICE TO RACHEL; THE GIRL MEN LIKE

And Conversely, the One They Like Not, and the Reasons Why.

William Allen White makes room in the Emporia Gazette for a department called "The Emporia Chaperon." This is a sample of the matter which engage her (or is it his?) attention:

"You have given such excellent advice to other correspondents that I hope you will be able to help me. I came to Emporia two months ago to spend a year with my aunt who lives here. I am from a little town in Osborn county, where I have the reputation of being a model young woman, according to the Ladies' Home Journal. I am a graduate of Wellesley, where I was respected by all of the teachers for my unusually correct manners and good conduct. Comparing myself with other girls I know I am handsome; that I am an entertaining conversationalist and that I am well dressed without affecting any of the immodest fads which the 'smart set' are continually taking up.

"I have been here two months now, and although I have been introduced to dozens of people by my aunt, the only callers I have had were a few young women sent around by the pastor of the church to which my aunt belongs, and the visiting committee of the Christian Endeavor, and my aunt hasn't been able to get any young men within two blocks of the house. Considering the fact that I am entertaining, handsome, well dressed, that my father is a wealthy ranch owner and that I have never violated any of the rules of proprecty, why is it that I am not taken up by the society people of this town? I know I deserve a high position in society here.

Rachel R."

"The trouble seems to be, Rachel, that you overdo the proper stunt. If you weren't so blamed proper maybe you could make yourself fascinating as well as entertaining, and young men could be got into the same parlor with you without the aid of a Winchester. It may shock you to learn, Rachel, that although young men may protest that their ideal girl must lead the life mapped out by Edward Bok, and that they mustn't hold hands, and shall confine their conversation to art, literature and religion, it is a noticeable fact that the girls whose porches are the most crowded are the ones who have been known to sit in a hammock during an afternoon with young men and whose callers don't feel a hard winter set in directly after 9:30 o'clock.

"As a starter, just tell the next society woman you meet as a dead secret between you and her, that you were about to elope once when your folks discovered the plot 'just in time.' would also hint at a few school girl pranks you had been caught in while away at 'boarding school.' Besides, you might sprinkle a little up-to-date slang in your conversation. By this time you will find the male population in your part of the town taking considerable more interest in you. A little later go to another woman who has a wide acquaintance and confide to her in a whisper that you once met a traveling man without the formality of an orthodox introduction, and a few days later won you will find that a good many of the young men you have met will recognize you on the street.

"If you follow these simple rules, and don't shout at every person you meet that your one accomplishment is betweening properly, you will inside of three months occupy the position in society that you really desire."—New York Sun.

Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, N. J.

Last 15-day excursion of the season, via Pennsylvania Railroad, Aug. 25. Only $10, round trip from Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Train leaving Buffalo 8:30 p.m. connects at Broad street station, Philadelphia, with train to Atlantic City via Delaware River Bridge, all-rail route to the sea. Apply to agents, N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R., or address B. P. Fraser, P. A. B. D., 307 Main street, Ellicott Square, Buffalo. 80c wtz

Power of Polonium.

The new primary element, polonium, which is radioactive, was exhibited to the chemical congress at Berlin by Professor Markwald, who had one-seventh of a grain of it, with which he showed its marvelous powers. It intercepted a strong current of electricity passing trough the air from the generator to the receiver, the air ceasing to be a conductor for the flashes. The room was then darkened, and pieces of barium, platinum and zinc-blende placed near the polonium glowed with a bright greenish light. The assemblage of chemists were thrilled with astonishment. It appeared to be a miracle. The statement, which is now going the rounds of the press, that Madam Currie, who discovered and named polonium for her own country, Poland, while extracting radium from pitchblende, is the discoverer of radium, is an injustice to Professor Becquerel, who was first to discover a radioactive substance and called it radium.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN BRITISH CAPITAL

Sixteen Per Cent of the Population Go to Places of Worship.

The completed census of the church attendance in London, undertaken by the Daily News of that town, enumerates an attendance of 1,002,940 at the 2,538 Christian and 62 Jewish places of worship, in the 29 boroughs, containing a total population of 4,468,049. This gives the ratio of 1 in 4.45 of the population.

This total church attendance as given, however, masses together the people counted at both the morning and evening services, and as it was found that about 35 per cent of the number had been counted twice, the actual member of churchgoers in London is reduced to 856,205, or 1 in 5.25 of the population. That is, only about 16 per cent of Londoners were found in attendance on places of worship, though there are church accommodations for one-half of them. Toward a million and a half people, to use the words of the Daily News, 'wilfully absented themselves from public worship."

This is not a very encouraging showing of religious interest in the English capital. It appears, moreover, that only about one-quarter of the attendance is of men. The aggregate at the two services included only 266,550 men to 412,993 women and 323,397 children. The attendance of men was proportionally less in the Anglican churches than in the others. Out of a total Anglican attendance at the two services of 450,652, the number of men was only 98,497. In the Nonconformist churches, the attendance of men was 120,782 out of 416,225; in the Roman Catholic 23,855 out of 93,572.

Of the whole attendance, about two-fifths only was Anglican, though in the rich and fashionable districts the Established Church has almost a monopoly — in Kensington, Hempstead, Paddington, Westminster and St. Marylebone, In the "middle class," "working class" and poor districts the Nonconformist churches are strongest. It is noteworthy that the Roman Catholic Church has its strongest foothold in certain wealthy boroughs, on the one hand, and in certain poor boroughs on the other.

The Jewish population of London is small as compared with New York. In London there are only sixty-two synagogues, while the number here is estimater at about 300. Christian Science is much feebler in London than in New York. There the attendance on its churches is only 553 men, women and children. The census of church attendance taken here last autumn gave it 1,784, though children were not counted. The two most considerable of the eccentric religious bodies in London seem to be the Spiritualists and the Theosophists. Together their churen atendance was four times that of the Christian Scientists.

The Nonconformist churches at which the attendance is the largest are the Baptist, 108,299. Then came the Congregationalist, with 105,535, the Methodist with 78,139, and the Presbyterian, with 24,774. In New York the order is numerically, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, with the Congregationalists far behind.

It would be interesting to make a careful comparison between the church attendance in London and in New York, but we have not the necessary data, for the church attendance census here last fall was taken on a very different plan. No count was made of the children in the churches or of the attendance in the synagogues. In other respects, also, the New York census was of a very questionable authority.

It may be said, however, that while London is a distinctively Protestant community, New York is distinctively Roman Catholic. The church attendance here, as enumerated last autumn, was 317,454 Catholic to 134,177 Protestant, while in London it is only 93,372 Catholic to 909,368 at other services.

The Day's Work Lightened.

No single food preparation is at once so great a dainty and so great a necessity as Clark's delicious Pork and Beans. For campers, canoeists and picknickers, 5-cent and 10-cent tins. At all dealers.

The expenditure incident to the building of the aeroplane which Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution tested on the Potomac last week has been $50,000 appropriated by Congress, $25,000 by the army board of ordnance and an much more from private contributions.

BALAKLAVA HEROES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Lived for Years Only a Dozen Miles Apart, But Unknown.

Survivors of the famous "Light Brigade," which made the charge at Balaklava, are not so numerous as to be lightly passed by. Two of the "Gallant Six Hundred" lived for years within 12 miles of each other in Venango county, Pa., each without knowledge of the other's existence.

One of these, William J. Whiting, still lives there in a little cottage surrounded by an old-fashioned English flower garden, about a mile from Titusville. He is a fine specimen of manhood, being able to perform athletic feats that would tax the strength and agility of some of the younger generation.

He was born at Weedon Beek, England, September 17, 1838. At the age of 16 he entered the army, becoming a member of the Seventeenth Lancers, afterwards known as "Death and Glory Boys." He was then six feet tall and weighed 205 pounds.

In October, 1854, the opposing armies in the Crimea were stationed at Balaklava. This was an important point, commanding a harbor. Already one ship loaded with hospital supplies and ammunition had been sunk by the Russians. It was their policy to prevent the allied armies of England, France, Turkey and Sardinia, already suffering from lack of proper nourishment and from unaccustomed climatic conditions, from receiving their supplies.

The two armies lay a mile apart, the Russians occupying a position on an eminence which could be reached only by crossing a plain. Two guns from this superior position had harassed the English camp all the morning of the 25th of October. At about 10 a.m. orders came for Lord Raglan, commander-in-chief of the English, for the cavalry to charge these guns. The order was delivered to Lord Lucan, who subsequent events seemed to prove, knew the Russian battery consisted of more than two guns. It is supposed that this maneuver was only to prove the strength of the enemy's position, which was unsuspected by the rank and file.

THE FAMOUS CHARGE.

About 600 cavalry, consisting of detachments from the Inniskillens, Scots Greys, Seventh Black Horse, Seventeenth Lancers and Thirteenth Light Dragoons, were selected for the charge. When three-fourths of the distance across the plain had been covered, not two, but 20 Russian guns, arranged in a semicircle, and until that time entirely concealed, opened fire with grape, canister and shrapnel. As the brigade advanced its whole length was exposed to the cross-fire of the battery.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them,
Volley'd and thundered.
Stormed at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell,
Rode the Six Hundred.

The advance guard reached the hill and climbed it; their sabres had flashed, but all unavailing, so strong were the defences, when the bugle sounded "Retreat." Then, to complete the demoralization of the brigade, a force of Russian cavalry issued forth rrom behind the guns, fell upon the retreating remnants and harried them back across the plain.

The English infantry formed in line of battle to check the onslaught of the Russians and allow the exhausted few who had so gallantly conducted themselves to pass through the lines into safety. Of the 600 who went into the charge only 198 came safely back.

Mr. Whiting was not one of those who reached the guns. He also fought in the battles of Inkerman, Redan and Sebastopol.

John Wallace, who also participated in the charge, was born in County Antrim, near Belfast, Ireland. When 18 years old he entered the Second Squadron of the Inniskillens and was not only one of the "Light Brigade," but served through the entire Crimean campaign. For many years he was a prominent business man of Oil City, being a member of the Oil City Oil Exchange. In 1881 he died at his home in Oil City.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

The Accountants' Association want established at the Ohio State University what will be known as the degree of certified public accountant, which now is given by Columbia and University of New York.

CRIMINALS HAVE A CODE

Great Difficulties in the Way of Transmitting News.

Instructions That Were Delivered in the False Bottoms of Milk Cans.

So elaborate and ingenious as to appear almost incredible are the methods by which professional criminals communicate with their accomplices. Nobody knows better than the rogues themselves that by sending their messages through the ordinary channels they place both their liberty and their plans in jeopardy. But it is so important that they communicate with each other swiftly and secretly, to elaborate some scheme of rascality or to give warnings of danger from the authorities, that the clever criminals set up peculiar postoffices that are distinctly their own.

The United States secret service agents and the United States postal inspectors run across a large number of varied systems of this kind. From the stories they tell of "postoffices" they have discovered, it appears that nothing is too audacious for men playing a game the loss of which means for them a term in stripes behind the bars.

"Out in Iowa a few months ago," said a secret service man, whose talk appears in the Philadelphia Ledger, "myself and four of my associates were detailed on a baffling case of counterfeiting. The state had been flooded with spurious coins and some less cleverly made banknotes, and later it appeared that the same stuff was going to all parts of the country. We couldn't locate the plant, and it was evident that the work of manufacture and distribution was being directed by a master mind that was wise enough never to go near the plant.

"There was a suspicious newcomer in a small town on the Mississippi River who attracted our attention. He was a man of some education and very reserved. He lived in fine style in one of the best houses in the place. There was nothing to give any force to our suspicion, but we kept him under eye. He never got a letter at the town postoffice, that he was not willing that anyone should see. In fact, he very frequently read them on his way home, and then threw them carelessly into the street. They were innocent-appearing notes, all of them, containing not a clew.

"Every morning at about 7 o'clock a young milkman went to the man's house and left a quart tin of milk. The milkman was a newcomer, too. He had arrived about a week before the other fellow, and had bought a small dairy with money which he said had been left him by his father. A stout cook at the fine stranger's kitchen always took the can of milk and handed the young milkman the can that had been left the day previous.

"These cans, as we learned afterward, had false bottoms in which letters were placed—letters to and from the fine appearing newcomer. The letters were from the men who were operating the plant (which we subsequently uncovered in a town 80 miles away), and from agents in various cities who were 'shoving the queer.' The answers were the master mind's instructions. The milkman and the cook were faithful accomplices. The milkman had been set up in business there for the sole purpose of delivering the correspondence that directed the whole works."

The operator of a notorious get-rich-quick concern eluded the police when a raid was made recently upon his establishment upon complaints of a score or more of persons in several states that they had lost many thousand dollars. He secreted himself under certain plain disguises in a tenement house in a street in New York not more than a dozen blocks from police headquarters. Several postoffice inspectors and central office detectives were searching for him. The fugitive had a number of friends who wanted to prevent his capture, one of their reasons being that his trial would bring out their names and show their complicity in the unlawful scheme they had worked.

These men, however, were known to the police, and it was impossible for them to communicate with the man in hiding—who may be called Logan. Much more was it out of the question for them to visit him. But they agreed to keep a watch on developments in official circles and to serve Logan in whatever way they could. Within a week danger was lurking near for the fugitive, and one of the watching gang learned of it. He sent a servant to the telegraph office with this message to a friend in Chicago:

"Your Aunt Helen died today."

Mastering his grief with an effort the nephew went to a telegraph office and wrote this message, addressed to a clothier in the vicinity of Houston street and the Bowery:

"Deliver at once to Henry Prescott [Logan's alias], at — Elizabeth street, six pairs of block socks."

With this the Chicago man sent a telegraphic money order for an amount sufficient to cover the cost of the articles ordered.

The socks were delivered to Logan that day. When night came he disappeared from — Elizabeth street. The Chicago man had told the fugitive when and in what direction to go—the firm chosen, the article, their number and color all being a part of a clever code which the hunted man understood.

A Bit of Scotland in Canada.

At a point 145 miles north of Toronto on the Grand Trunk Railway system is reached one of the most magnificent districts in the Highlands of Ontario known as the Lake of Bays District. The region comprises a series of connected lakes, over which large steamers are navigated. What greatly adds to the Lake of Bays value as a health-giving and sportsman's resort is the unmatched purity of the air one breathes upon its heights. The visitor forgets his ills under its reviving influence in less than a week, and sees life's problems in a smoother light, enjoying the good things in this life which nature and Providence have prepared for him. Its bracing morning breeze, which rivals the celebrated atmosphere of Pike's Peak, Col., imparts new lung power and fresh vitality.

Handsome illustrated publications sent free on application to J. D. McDonald, D. P. A., Toronto. 74-n wty

ANOTHER WONDER IN CALIFORNIA

Remarkable Cavern Discovered by an Indian.

"Cave of the Giants" Has a Cathedral-Like Room and a Statuary Hall.

A mammoth cave has been discovered in the heart of the Providence mountains, southern California, which is named the "Cave of the Giants," and rivals in splendor and beauty other renowned caverns of the globe, if graphic descriptions are to be credited.

George L. Berg, who discovered the cave and explored its recesses, has taken up his residence in Seattle. It was Mr. Berg's love for scenic beauty that took him into the Providence mountains.

Looking across the Fo Shea pass from Goldstone camp every evening at sunset there are outlined on the face of the immense limestone cliffs that form the northern wall of the pass two giant masks, formed by the contour of the rocks and the evening shades, One face has the pose of a bearded giant, with his head pillowed on the brow of the mountains and eyes closed in slumber. The other face is that of a lowbrowed, sallow-cheeked and sullen Moor, with scraggy chin beard and mustache, gazing vacantly into space. The great limestone cave which has just been explored is underneath and back of these sentinels.

The existence of the cave was revealed to Mr. Berg by an aborigine known as "Indian Joe," who lived on the west slope of the Providence range. By markings on the ground he vividly described the entrance leading to great depths, where winged monsters lived. Describing his explorations of the cave with Charles Staubin, Mr. Berg said:

"We found the cave as 'Indian Joe' had described it. Great spire-like peaks stand above the entrance, casting long dark shadows down the precipitous sides of the canyons. It was a long, hard climb to the balcony at the entrance to the cave, which overhangs a deep canyon.

HAD TO TURN BACK.

'Our first trip was stopped by declivities we dare not attempt to descend without ropes or grappling hooks, but we saw enough to prompt a second expedition.

"The Sunday following our first visit Staubin and I, accompanied by my wife, who is an expert mountain climber, returned to the cave determined to see more of it. This time we were equipped with hooks and ropes and an abundance of candles and a flashlight camera.

"We wound our way through one of the several corridors, a distance of hundreds of feet, coming on a main hall or grotto that leads due south. The last rays of daylight were soon left behind, and with miners' candles in our hands we went down a gradual slope. The floor was rough and sharp edged crystals of lime ground beneath our feet and cut our shoes. The roof soon disappeared from view and the walls, too, but they reappeared further down to the width and height of an ordinary door, bringing us out on what appeared to be a small balcony. Our dim lights seemed like a mockery in the gloom that hung about us like a pall.

SQUEALS OF THE BATS.

"But we were not the only living things. Attracted by our lights, shadowy, forms circled around our heads. We felt the flap of their wings before we discerned the dim outlines of the bats. These were the 'evil spirits' that had scared 'Indian Joe' and drove him from the cave. The squeals of the startled creatures reverberated through the grotto. The echo of our own voices sounded like the clang of broken bells and gave us more of a start than the screams of the bats.

"We took soundings of the place by dropping pebbles to see how far we would fall if we should step into the dark depths below. We ascertained by this method that the next floor was nearly 100 feet below us. We then threw stones in every direction, and came to the conclusion that the cavern had the proportions of a vast cathedral.

"We retraced our steps and found a winding stairway that took us down to the floor of the great grotto which we had just left. No cathedral ever had richer carvings or more beautifully tinted walls than this dark cave. Strange serpentine forms of petrified snakes and lizards of divers kinds were incrusted in the walls of what resembled beds of delicately tinted moss.

"Rich mosaics of design and pattern as regular as if fashioned by man after some geometrical plan covered walls and pillar. Above us hung great stalactites of snowy whiteness, resembling huge icicles.

A STATUARY HALL.

"We next passed into a statuary hall. We thought of the museum of the ruler of Siam. The statues take many and grotesque forms. We found many strange shapes, carved, as it were, by the hand of nature out of translucent stone. A candle thrust into a small chamber of the vast grotto revealed a frost-like tracery of crystals on the walls so delicate that it crumbles at the touch of the fingers. At the narrow entrance to the south grotto is a human face outlined on the wall.

"I threw a rope up a steep declivity and it was caught on a short, stout post, set on the edge of a terrace. At the top of this terrace is another marvel of nature's handiwork. Before us stretched a gallery with an exquisitely delicate pattern of lime crystals that sparkled in the light of the candles like frost in the sunlight. The floor was as smooth as a billiard table. From the roof hung stalactites, some long, some short, others flat, and still others as thin as a shingle.

"Still we passed on from alcove to chamber, noting traces of a mysterious beauty now done in brackets and again in scroll work.

"The last object to arouse our curiosity was a giant toadstool, like a huge umbrella, large enough to shelter a dozen people under it. After passing the toadstool the nature of the cavern changes. There is a rapid descent toward the bowels of the earth. The white limestone gives way to blackened walls and the passage has the appearance of having been used as the flue of a great furnace. Masses of rock of different kinds appear fused as by heat. A faint smell of sulphur is noticeable.

"We reached the edge of a deep pit and lowered lighted candles attached to one end of 300 feet of rope in an effort to find the bottom."—New York Herald.

Quincy Adams Sawyer

AND MASON'S CORNER FOLKS.

A PICTURE OF NEW ENGLAND HOME LIFE.

BY CHAS. FELTON PIDGIN.

The Pettengill homestead was situated on the other side of the road, southwest from Deacon Mason's house. Ezekiel's grandfather had left three sons, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, the latter being Ezekiel's father. Abraham had died when he was a young man, and Jacob had been dead about five years. Uncle Ike was in his seventy-sixth year, and was Ezekiel's only living near relative with the exception of his sister Alice who had left home soon after her father's death and was now employed as bookkeeper in a large dry goods store in Boston.

Ezekiel was about twenty-eight years of age being seven years older than his sister. He was a hardy strong-willed, self-reliant young fellow. He loved farming and had resolved to make a better living out of it than his father had ever done. A strong incentive to win success proceeded from the fact that he had long been in love with "Huldy Ann," the Deacon's daughter, and he had every reason to believe that his affection was returned, although no formal engagement existed between them, and marriage had never been spoken of by them or the young lady's parents.

Uncle Ike Pettengill had been a successful business man, in Boston, but at the age of sixty had wearied of city life, and decided to spend the rest of his days in the country. Despite the objections of his wife and two grown-up daughters he sold out his business conveyed two-thirds of his property to his wife and children, and invested the remaining third in an annuity, which gave him sufficient income for a comfortable support. He did not live at the Pettingill house, but in a little two-roomed cottage or cabin that he had had built for him on the lower road, about halfway between Mason's Corner and Eastborough Centre. A short distance beyond his little house a crossroad, not very often used, connected the upper and lower roads. Uncle Ike had a fair-sized library, read magazines and weekly papers, but never looked at a daily newspaper. His only companions were about two hundred hens and chickens and a big St. Bernard dog which he had named "Swiss," after his native land.

The other residents of the Pettengill homestead were two young men named Jim and Bill Cobb, who aided Ezekiel in his farm work, and Mandy Skinner, the "help," who was in reality the housekeeper of the establishment. Bill and Jim Cobb were orphans, Jim being about twenty-one and Bill three years older. When young they resembled each other very closely, for this reason they had been nicknamed "Cobb's Twins," and the name had clung to them, even after they had reached manhood.

Mandy Skinner was about twenty-three, and was the only child of Malachi and Martha Skinner. Her father was dead, but her mother had married again and was now Mrs. Jonas Hawkins, the proprietor of Mrs. Hawkins's boarding house, which was situated in the square opposite Hill's grocery, and about a quarter of a mile from the top of Mason's Hill. Mandy had a double burden upon her shoulders. One was the care of such a large house and family, and the other was the constant necessity of repelling the love-like hints and suggestions of Hiram Maxwell, who was always ready and willing to overlook his work at Deacon Mason's so that he could run down and see if Mandy wanted him to do anything for her.

Hill's grocery was owned and carried on by Benoni Hill and his son Samuel. Their residence was on the easterly edge of the town, being next to the one occupied by old Ben James, who was a widower with one daughter, Miss Matilda James.

About a quarter of a mile east of Hill's grocery was the village church presided over by Rev. Caleb Howe. He had one son, Emmanuel, who had graduated at Harvard and had intended to fit for the ministry, but his health had failed him and he had temporarily abandoned his studies. He was a great admirer of Miss Lindy Putnam, because, as he said, she was so pretty and accomplished. But after long debate one evening at the grocery store, it had been decided without a dissenting voice that "the minister's son was a lazy 'good-for-nothing', and that he wanted the money more than he did the gal." The village schoolhouse stood a short distance eastward from the church. The teacher, Miss Seraphina Cotton, a maiden lady of uncertain age, who boasted that the city of Cottonwood was named after her grandfather, boarded at the Rev. Mr. Howe's, and was ardently attached to the minister's wife, who was an invalid and rarely seen outside of her home.

On the upper road, about half a mile to the west of Deacon Mason's, lived Mr. and Mrs. Silas Putnam. They owned the largest house and best farm at Mason's Corner. They were reputed to be quite wealthy and it was known for a sure fact that their only daughter, Lindy, was worth one hundred thousand dollars in her own right, it having been left to her by her only brother, J. Jones Putnam, who had died in Boston about five years before.

Mrs. Hawkins had a large house, but it was always full of boarders, all of the masculine gender. Mrs. Hawkins had declared on several occasions that she'd "sooner have the itch than a girl boarder." She was a hard-working woman and had but one assistant, a young girl named Betsy Green, one of whose sisters was "working out" up at Mrs. Putnam's. Mrs. Hawkins' husband, his wife declared, was "no account nohow," and for the present her estimate of him must be accepted without question.

Among Mrs. Hawkins' twelve boarders were Robert Wood and Benjamin Bates, two young men who were natives of Montrose. Bates was a brick and stone mason, and Wood was a carpenter, and they had been quite busily employed during the two years they had lived at Mason's Corner.

Mrs. Hawkins owned a buggy and carryall and a couple of fairly good horses. They were cared for by Abner Stiles. He was often called upon to carry passengers over to the railway station at the Centre, and was the mail carrier between the Centre and Mason's office, which was located in Hill's grocery, Mr. Benoni Hill being the postmaster.

Since his return from the war Mr. Obadiah Strout had been Mrs. Hawkins' star boarder. He sat at the head of the table and acted as moderator during the wordy discussions which accompanied every meal. Abner Stiles believed implicitly in the manifest superiority of Obadiah Strout over the other residents of Mason's Corner. He was his firm ally and henchmen, serving him as a dog does his master, not to pay, but because he loved the service.

Mr. Strout was often called the "Professor" because he was the singing master of the village and gave lessons in instrumental and vocal music. The love of music was another bond of union between Strout and Stiles, for the latter was a skillful, if not educated, performer on the violin.

The Professor was about forty years of age, stout in person, with smooth shaven face and florid complexion. In Eastborough town matters he was a general factotum. He had been an undertaker's assistant and had worked for the superintendent of the Poorhouse. In due season and in turn he had been appointed to and had filled the positions of fence viewer, road inspector, hog reeve, pound keeper, and the year previous he had been chosen tax collector. Abner Stiles said that there "wasn't a better man in town for selectman and he knew he'd get there one of these days."

To those residents of Mason's Corner whose names have been given, whose homes have been described and some whose personal peculiarities have been portrayed, must be added a late arrival. The new-comer whose advent in town during Christmas week had caused so much discussion at the rehearsal in the old red schoolhouse, and whose liberality in providing a hot supper with all the fixings for the sleighing party from Mason's Corner, when it arrived at the Eagle Hotel at Eastborough Centre, had won, at a bound, the hearts of the majority of the younger residents of Mason's Corner. The village gossips wondered who he was what he was, what he came for, and how long he intended to stay. If these questions had been asked of him personally, he might have returned answers to the first three questions but it would have been beyond his power to have answered the fourth inquiry at that time. But the sayings and doings of certain individuals, and a chain of circumstances not of his own creation and beyond his personal control, conspired to keep him there for a period of nearly four months. During that time certain things were said and done, certain people were met and certain events took place which changed the entire current of this young man's future life, which shows plainly that we are all creatures of circumstance and that a man's success or failure in life may often depend as much or even more upon his environment than upon himself.

CHAPTER III.

The Concert in the Town Hall.

It was the evening of New Year's Day, 186—. The leading people, in fact nearly all the people of the three villages forming the town of Eastborough Centre, were assembled in the Town Hall at Eastborough Centre. The evening was pleasant and this fact contributed to draw together the largest audience ever assembled in that hall. Not only was every seat taken, but the aisles were also crowded, while many of the younger citizens had been lifted up to eligible positions in the wide window seats of the dozen great windows on three sides of the large hall.

The large attendance was also due in part to the fact that a new and original musical composition by Mr. Strout, the singing-master, would be sung for the first time in public. Again, it had been whispered up at Hill's grocery at Mason's Corner that the young city fellow who was boarding at Deacon Mason's was going to be present, and this rumor led to a greatly increased attendance from that village.

The audience was a typical one of such communities at that period; horny-handed farmers with long shaggy beards and unkept hair, dressed in ill-fitting black suits; matronly looking farmers' wives in their Sunday best; rosy-cheeked daughters full of fun and vivacity and chattering like magpies; tall, lank, awkward, bashful sons, and red-haired, black-haired, and two-headed urchins of both sexes, the latter awaiting the events of the evening with the wild anticipations that are usually called forth only by the advent of a circus.

The members of the chorus were seated on the large platform, the girls on the right and the fellows on the left. A loud hum of conversation arose from the audience and chorus, a constant turning over and rattling of programmes gave a cheerful and animated appearance to the scene. The centre door at the rear of the platform was opened and all eyes were turned in that direction, the chorus twisting their necks or turning half round in their seats.

Professor Strout entered and was greeted with a loud burst of applause. He wore a dress suit that he had hired in Boston, and there was a large white rose in the lapel of his coat. He was accompanied by Miss Tilly James, the pianist, who wore a handsome wine-colored silk dress that had been made for the occasion by the best dressmaker in Cottonton. As she took her place at the piano and ran her fingers over the keys, she, too, came in for a liberal round of applause. Professor Strout bowed to the audience, then turning his back upon them, he stood with baton uplifted facing the chorus and waiting the advent of the town committee. Every eye in the audience was fixed upon the programme. It contained the information that the first number was an opening chorus entitled, "Welcome to the Town Committee," written and composed by Professor Obadiah Strout and sung for the first time with great success at the last annual concert.

The door at the rear of the platform was opened again and Deacon Abraham Mason, the Rev. Caleb Howe, and Mr. Benoni Hill, the members of the town committee on singing school, entered. Deacon Mason was accompanied by Quincy Adams Sawyer, and all eyes were fastened on the couple as they took their seats at the right of the platform, the Rev. Mr. Howe and Mr. Hill being seated on the left.

Quincy Adams Sawyer in appearance and dress was a marked contrast to the stout, hardy, and rugged young farmers of Eastborough. He had dark hair, dark eyes, and a small black mustache curled at the ends. His face was pallid, but there was a look of determination in the firmly set jaw, resolute mouth, and sharp eye. He wore a dark suit with Prince Albert coat. Upon one arm hung an overcoat of light-colored cloth. He wore light-brown kid gloves and in one hand carried a light-colored Kossuth hat.

As soon as the committee and their guest had taken their seats, Professor Strout tapped upon his music stand with his baton and the members of the Eastborough Singing Society arose to their feet with that total disregard of uniformity and unanimity of motion that always characterizes a body of undrilled performers. Each girl was obliged to look at her own dress and that of her neighbor to see if they were all right, while each fellow felt it absolutely necessary to shuffle his feet, pull down his cuffs, pull up his collar, and arrange his necktie. Despite the confusion and individual preparations the chorus took the opening note promptly and sang the "Welcome to the Town Committee" with a spirit and precision which well merited the applause it received. The words were not printed on the programme, but they conveyed the idea that the members of the singing class were very much obliged to the town committee for hiring a singing-master and paying his salary. Also that the members of the chorus had studied hard to learn to sing and would do their best that evening as a return for the favors bestowed upon them by the town.

Professor Strout then advanced to the edge of the platform and called the attention of the audience to the second number upon the programme which read, "Address by Abraham Mason, Esq." Prof. Strout added that by special request Deacon Mason's remarks would relate to the subject of "Education." The Deacon drew a large red bandanna handkerchief from his pocket, wiped the perspiration from his forehead, blew his nose vigorously, and then advanced to the centre of the platform near the music stand.

"I dote on eddikation," he began; "it makes the taxes high; I've lived in this town man and boy more'n fifty year and never saw them anythin' but high." A general laugh greeted this remark. "But when I'm in town meetin' I ailus votes an aye to make our schools as good as those found in neighborin' towns, and none of them are any too good. For my political actions I'm proud to give my grounds, for I never cast a vote that I was ashamed to give my reasons for." A burst of applause followed this declaration.

"Years back when I was young, we had no modern notions. We had to be satisfied with the three R's, Readin', 'Ritin', and 'Ritbmetic, and larnin' was dealt out in rather meagre potions, 'bout three months in the winter after the wood was cut, sawed and split, and piled up in the woodshed. We allus had to work in the summer, make hay and fill the barn in, and not till winter come could get a speck of larnin', and then it took most of our time to pile wood into the stove and settle our personal accounts with the teacher." An audible titter ran through the audience at this sally. "And yet when I was young, though this community was rather behind in letters, no people in the land could say they were our betters, but now the world is changed, we live without such grubbin', learn Latin, French, and Greek, how to walk Spanish, talk Dutch, draw picters, keep books, fizziology, and lots of other 'ologies and much piano drubbin.' Now what brought this about? I think I have a notion; you know the immergrants from about every country under the sun have piled across the ocean. They've done the diggin' and other rough work and we've thruv on their labor. I have some ready cash. Mr. Strout comes 'round and gets some of't every year, and likewise my neighbor has some put aside for a rainy day." Many of the audience who probably had nothing laid aside glanced at the well-to-do farmers who had the reputation of being well fixed as regards this world's goods. "Perhaps I'm doin' wrong, but I would like my little darter to know as much as those that's likely to come arter. But if the world keeps on its progress so bewild'rin' and they put some more 'ologies into the schools together with cabinet organs and fife and drum, I'm afraid it will cost my darter more than it did me to eddikate her childrin."

A storm of applause filled the hall when the Deacon concluded his remarks. As he resumed his chair, Quincy handed him a tumbler of water that he had poured from a pitcher that stood upon a table near the piano. This act of courtesy was seen and appreciated by the audience and a loud clapping of hands followed. At the commencement of the Deacon's speech the Professor had left the platform, for it gave him an opportunity for an intended change of costume, for which time could be found at no other place on the program. It was a marvelous rig that he wore when he appeared. A pair of white duck pantaloons, stiffly starched, were strapped under a pair of substantial, well-greased, cowhide boots. The waistcoat was of bright-red cloth with brass buttons. The long-tailed blue broadcloth coat was well supplied with big brass buttons. He wore a high linen dickey and a necktie made of a small silk American flag. On his head he had a cream-colored, woolly plug hat and carried in his hand a baton resembling a small barber's pole, having alternate stripes of red, white and blue with gilded ends.

The appearance of this apparition of Uncle Sam was received with cries, cheers, and loud clapping of hands. The Professor bowed response to this ovation, and it was a long time before he could make himself heard by the audience. At last he said in a loud voice:

"The audience will find the words of number three printed on the last page of the program, and young and old are respectfully invited to jine in the chorus."

A fluttering of programs followed and this is what the audience found on the last page, "Hark! and Hear the Eagle Scream, a new and original American national air written, composed and sung for the first time in public by Professor Obadiah Strout, author of last season's great success, 'Welcome to the Town Committee.'"

I.

They say our wheat's by far the best;
Our Injun corn will bear the test;
Our butter, beef, and pork and cheese,
The furriner's appetite can please.
The beans and fishballs that we can
Will keep alive an Englishman;
While many things I can't relate
He must buy from us or emigrate.

Chorus.

Raise your voices, swing the banners,
Pound the drums and bang pianners;
Blow the fife and shriek for freedom,
'Meriky is bound to lead 'em.
Emigrate! ye toiling millions!
Sile enuf for tens of billions!
Land of honey, buttermilk, cream;
Hark! and hear the eagle scream.

II.

In manufactures, too, we're some;
Take rubber shoes and chewing gum;
In cotton cloth, and woolen, too,
In time we shall outrival you;
Our ships with ev'ry wind and tide,
With England's own will sail beside,
In ev'ry port our flag unfurled,
When the Stars and Stripes will rule the world.

III.

For gold and silver, man and woman,
For things that's raised, made, dug or human,
'Meriky's the coming nation;
She's bound to conquer all creation!
Per'aps you call this brag and bluster;
No, 'tain't nuther, for we muster
The best of brain, the mighty dollar;
We'll lead on, let others foller.

Professor Strout sang the solo part of the song himself. The singing society and many of the audience joined in the chorus. Like many teachers of vocal music, the Professor had very little voice himself, but he knew how to make the best possible use of what he did possess. But the patriotic sentiment of the words, the eccentric make-up of the singer, his comical contortions and odd grimaces, and what was really a bright, tuneful melody won a marked success for both song and singer. Encore followed encore. Like many more cultured audiences in large cities the one assembled in Eastborough Town Hall seemed to think that there was no limit to a free concert and that they were entitled to all they could get. But the Professor himself fixed the limit. When the song had been sung through three times he ran up the center aisle of the platform and facing the audience, he directed the chorus, holding the variegated baton in one hand and swinging his woolly plug hat around his head with the other. At the close, amid screams, cheers and clapping of hands, he turned upon his heel, dashed through the door and disappeared from sight.

The next number upon the program was a piano solo by Miss Tilly James. Nothing could have pleased her audience any better than the well-known strains of the ever popular "Maiden's Prayer." In response to an encore which Quincy originated, and dexterously led, Miss James played the overture to Rossini's "William Tell" without notes. A fact which was perceived by the few, but unnoticed by the many.

At the close of these instrumental selections, the Professor reappeared in evening costume and again assumed the directorship of the concert. Robert Wood had a ponderous bass voice, which if not highly cultivated was highly effective, and he sang "Simon the Cellarer," to great acceptation. Next followed a number of selections sung without accompaniment by a male quartet, composed of Cobb's twins, who were both tenors, Benjamin Bates, and Robert Wood. This feature was loudly applauded and one old farmer remarked to his neighbor, who was evidently deaf, in a loud voice that was heard all over the hall, "That's the kind of music that fetches me," which declaration was a signal for another encore.

The singing society then sang a barcarolle, the words of the first line being, "Of the sea, our yacht is the pride." It went over the heads of most of the audience, but was greatly appreciated by the limited few who were acquainted with the difficulties of accidentals, syncopations, and inverted musical phrases.

According to the program the next feature was to be a duet entitled "Over the Bridge," composed by Jewell and sung by Arthur Scates and Miss Lindy Putman. The Professor stepped forward and waved his hand to quiet the somewhat noisy assemblage.

"The next number will have to be omitted," he said, "because Mr. Scates is home sick abed. The doctor says he's got a bad case of quinsy," with a marked emphasis on the last word, which, however, failed to make a point. "In response to requests, one verse of 'Hark! and Hear the Eagle Scream" will be sung to take the place of the piece that's left out."

While the Professor was addressing the audience, Quincy had whispered something in Deacon Mason's ear which caused the latter to smile and nod his head approvingly. Quincy arose and reached the Professor's side just as the latter finished speaking and turned toward the chorus. Quincy said something in a low voice to the Professor which caused Mr. Strout to shake his head in the negative in a most pronounced manner. Quincy spoke again and looked toward Miss Putnam, who was seated in the front row, and whose face wore a somewhat disappointed look.

Again the Professor shook his head by way of negation and the words, "It can't be did," were distinctly audible to the majority of both singing society and audience, at the same time a look of contempt spread over the singing-master's face. Quincy perceived it and was nettled by it. He was not daunted, however, nor to be shaken from his purpose, so he said in a low voice, which was heard in all parts of the hall: "I know the song, and will sing it if Miss Putnam and the audience are willling."

With a smile upon her face, Miss Putnam nodded her acquiescence. All the townspeople had heard of Quincy's liberality in providing a hot supper for the sleighing party the night before, and cries of "Go ahead! Give him a chance! We want to hear him!" and "Don't disappoint Miss Putnam," were heard from all parts of the hall. The Professor was obliged to give in. He sat down with a disgusted look upon his face, and from that moment war to the knife was declared between these champions of city and country civilization.

Mr. Sawyer went to the piano, opened Miss James' copy of the music and placed it upon the music rack before her, saying a few words to her which caused her to smile. Quincy then approached Lindy, opened her music at the proper place and passed it to her. Next he took her hand and led her to the front of the platform. These little acts of courtesy and politeness, performed in an easy, graceful, and self-possessed manner, were seen by all and won a round of applause.

The duet was beautifully sung. Quincy had a fine well-trained tenor voice, while Miss Putnam's mezzo-soprano was full and melodious and her rendition fully as artistic as that of her companion. One, two, three, four, five, six encores followed each other in quick succession, in spite of Professor Strout's endeavors to quell the applause and take up the next number. The ovation given earlier in the evening to Professor Strout was weak in comparison with that vouchsafed to Quincy and Lindy when they took their seats. In vain did the Professor strive to make himself heard. Audience and chorus seemed to be of one mind. The Professor, his face as red as a beet, turned to Ezekiel Pettingill and said:

"That was a mighty impudent piece of business, don't you think?"

"They're both mighty fine singers," Ezekiel responded in a rather unsympathetic tone.

Quincy realized that something must be done to satisfy the demands of the now thoroughly excited audience. Going to Miss James, he asked her a question in a low voice, in reply to which she nodded affirmatively. He next sought Miss Putnam and evidently asked her the same question, receiving a similar answer. Then he led her forward, and she sang the opening part of "Listen to the Mocking Bird." After they had sung the chorus it was repeated on the piano and Quincy electrified the audience by whistling it, introducing all the thrills, staccatos, and roulades that he had heard so many times come from under Billy Morris' big moustache at the little Opera House on Washington Street, opposite Milk, run by the Morris Brothers, Johnny Pell, and Mr. Trowbridge, and when he finished there flashed through his mind a pleasant memory of Dr. Ordway and his Aeolians. An encore was responded to, but the tumult still continued. Turning to Ezekiel, Strout said:

"Ain't it a cussed shame to spoil a first-class concert this way?"

"He's a mighty fine whistler," replied Ezekiel in the same tone that he had used before,

Finally to quiet their exuberance Quincy was obliged to say a few words, which was evidently what the audience was waiting for.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "the hour is getting late and there is another number on the program. Miss Putnam is tired and I shall have to wet my whistle before I can use it again. I thank you for your kind indulgence and applause."

This little speech pleased the audience. It was down to their level, with "no sign of stuckupativeness about it," as one country girl remarked to her chum. Quincy bowed, the audience laughed, and quiet was restored.

The professor had fidgeted, fumed and fussed during Quincy's occupation of the platform. He now arose with feelings impossible to express and took up his baton to lead the closing chorus. He brought it down with such a whack upon the music stand that it careened, tottered, and fell to the platform with a crash. Tilly James leaned over and whispered to Heldy Mason: "The Professor seems to have had a bad attack of Quincy too." And the two girls smothered their laughs in their handkerchiefs. If the singing society had not been so well acquainted with the closing chorus the Professor certainly would have thrown them out by his many mistakes in beating time. The piece was a "sleighride" song. The Professor forgot to give the signal for the ringing of the sleigh bells, but the members of the singing society did not, and their introduction, which was unexpected by the audience, to use a theatrical term, "brought down the house." The number was well rendered, despite the manifest defects in leadership. The concert came to a close.

Deacon Mason and his wife, accompanied by their daughter, Huldy, and Rev. Mr. Howe, occupied a double sleigh, as did Hiram, Mandy, and Cobb's twins. Another double-seated conveyance contained Mr. and Mrs. Benoni Hill, their son, Samuel, and Miss Tilly James. Quincy also had accommodations for four in his sleigh, but its only occupants were Miss Putnam and himself. Abner Stiles sat on the front seat of another double-seated sleigh, while the Professor and Ezekiel were on the back one; the remainder of the Mason's Corner folks occupied the big barge which had been used for the sleigh ride the night before.

The barge led the procession to Mason's Corner, followed by the vehicles previously mentioned and scores of others containing residents of Mason's Corner, whose names and faces are alike unknown. By a strange fatality, the sleigh containing the Professor and Ezekiel was the last in the line. Ezekiel was inwardly elated that Mr. Sawyer had gone home with Lindy instead of with Deacon Mason's party. Strout's bosom held no feelings of elation. He did not seem to care whether the concert was considered a success or not. He had but one thought in his mind, and that was the "daring impudence of that city feller," Turning to Ezekiel, he said:

"I'll get even with that city chap the next time I meet him. As I said last night, Pettengill, this town ain't big enough to hold both on us and one on has got to git."

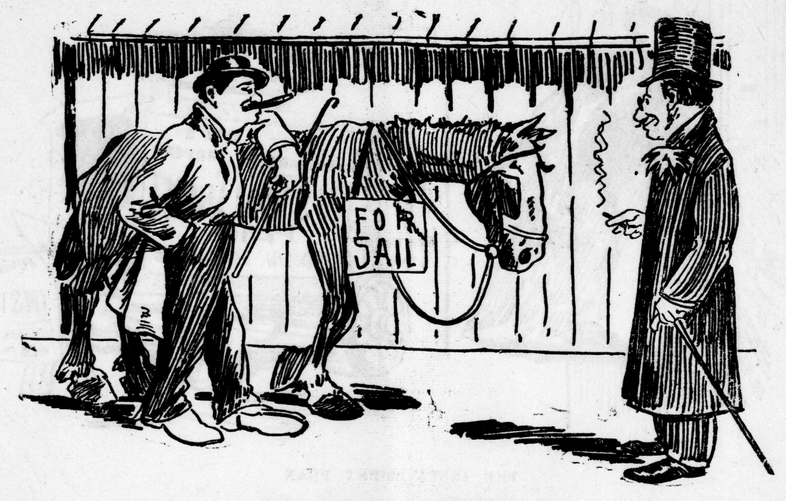
As he said this, he leaned back in the sleigh and puffed his cigar savagely while Ezekiel was wondering if Huldy was thinking half as much about him as he was about her.

CHAPTER IV.

Ancestry Versus Patriotism.

Four days had passed since the concert in the Town Hall at Eastborough. The events of that evening had been freely discussed in barn and workshop, at table and at the various stores in Eastborough and surrounding towns, for quite a number had been present who were not residents of the town. All interest in it had not, however, passed away as subsequent occurrences proved.

To be Continued Next Saturday.



THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

Humorist—How soon is he going to sail?
Gyp—Aw-w-w—jest as soon as somebody kin raise de wind.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO says:— "We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

PEOPLE ALL ENJOY COWAN'S

Chocolate Cream Bars,
Chocolate Wafers,
Queen's Dessert Chocolate,
And Our Inimitable Swiss Milk Chocolate,

Because they are pure and excellent.

THE COWAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

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You Will Always Find THAT

Golden Eagle Coffee and
Lees & Langley's Worcestershire Sauce

are handled by all up-to-date grocers, and first-class housekeepers use no other.

TRY THEM AND BE CONVINCED.

Sole Proprietors.....
American Coffee and Spice Co.,
Branch Offices: London, Eng., and New York. ...TORONTO.

WAR'S WILDEST SCENE IS CAVALRY CHARGE

Whirling Tempest of Battle, Short Lived, But Terrible.

A cavalry charge, met by a counter-charge of cavalry, is still, perhaps, the most terrible spectacle witnessed in war. If the reader has never seen such a charge he can form little conception of its awe inspiring fury, says John B. Gordon, in Scribner's. Imagine yourself looking down from Gettysburg heights upon the open, wide spreading plain below, where five thousand horses are marshalled in battle line. Standing beside them are five thousand riders, armed, booted and spurred, and ready to mount. The bugles sound the "mount" and instantly five thousand plumes rise above the horses as the riders spring into their saddles. In front of the respective squadrons the daring leaders take their places. The fluttering pennants or streaming guidons, ten in each regiment, mark the left of the companies.

On the opposite slope of the same plain are 5,000 hostile horsemen clad in different uniforms, ready to meet those in countercharge. Under those 10,000 horses are their hoofs, iron shod and pitiless, beneath whose furious tread the plain is soon to quiver. Again on each slope of the open field the bugles sound. Ten thousand sabers leap from scabbards and glisten in the sun. The trained horses chafe their restraining bits, and as the bugle notes sound the charge their nostrils dilate and their flanks swell in sympathetic impulse with the dashing riders. "Forward!" shout the commanders. Down the line and through the column in quick succession ring the echoing commands, "Forward! Forward!" As this order thrills through eager ears, sabers flash, and spurs are planted in palpitating flanks. The madly flying horses thunder across the trembling fields, filling the air with clouds of dust and whizzing pebbles. The iron rimmed hoofs in remorseless tread crush through the flesh and bones of hapless riders who chance to fall. As front against front, these furious riders plunge, their sweeping sabers dashing edge against edge, cutting a way through opposing ranks, gashing faces, breaking arms, and splitting heads. It is a scene of wildest war, a whirling tempest of battle, short lived but terrible.

SUFFERED HALF A LIFE TIME

One More Splendid Cure Credited to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Doctors Said Nicholas Ecker Had Gravel or Bright's Disease, or Something Else—Dodd's Kidney Pills Gave Him the Vigor of Early Manhood.

St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 21.—(Special).—Nicholas Ecker, the well-known farmer, living near St. John's P. O., on the dividing line of Pelham and Thorold Townships, who has been restored to health after twenty-nine years' suffering from Kidney Disease, has given a statement for publication. It reads:

"I had been a sufferer from Kidney Complaint for twenty-nine years. I had the most distressing Backache, Irritation of the Spine and Headache, coupled at times with an excruciating circular pain about the lower part of the body. What I suffered no pen can describe. Insomnia, too, added its terrors, and I was greatly reduced in flesh.

"Three different doctors attended me. One said I had Gravel, another called it Bright's Disease, while the third said I was in a dangerous condition. None of them gave me any permanent help, and my friends thought I could not live much longer.

"At this stage I gave up other treatment and started using Dodd's Kidney Pills. After taking two boxes I found they were helping me, and I continued till I had taken sixteen boxes, when I was again enjoying the splendid vigor of earlier manhood."

The experiments made in the German army with carrier pigeons having been satisfactory every warship leaving Kiel or Wilhelmshaven will hereafter carry a consignment of pigeons, to be released at varying distances from the land stations.

Made Two Bull's-Eyes.

[New York Tribune.

Recently the mayor of a town in Yorkshire, England, opened a new rifle range by firing the first shot. There were two targets, and to the surprise of the spectators a bull's-eye was marked on each for the one bullet. The markers, it appeared, had not arranged as to who was to record the opening effort, and evidently it was a miss, otherwise the man whose target was hit would have signaled. A similar incident happened recently at the opening of another English range. The gentleman who fired the first shot in his nervousness pressed the trigger prematurely, the shot hitting the ground half way up the range. The faithful marker promptly spotted a bull's-eye.

ARE YOU a sufferer with corns? If you are, get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail.

The man who cannot be beaten is he who holds his head up when he has been beaten.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

The rising generation owes much to the inventor of the alarm clock.

GOOD BLOOD, GOOD HEALTH.

Thin, Watery Blood is Made Rich by the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

When the blood is rich and pure there is a healthful glow to the complexion which speaks of the vigor and vitality of the system. There is no more certain way for pale, weak people to attain the glow of health than by the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great food cure, which forms new, rich blood and creates new nerve force. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box. 6

THE ROMANCE OF PRETTY SALLY

HARRIET C. LE TOY in Los Angeles Times.

A shirtwaisted, short-skirted, sailor-hatted figure came wheeling along the level country road leading from the railroad station. Mrs. Beckley shaded her eyes with her hand and looked intently at the glistening bicycle and its rider. "Sally," she called, "you come here a minute! Ain't that the girl that boarded here last summer? Seems like it must be. I don't know anybody else that holds their head up jest that way. Look, she's turnin' in. It's that girl! An' for any sake, what do you s'pose she wants?"

The shining wheel slowed up and the rider dismounted with easy grace. She laid her steed on the grass and came to the side door, where Mrs. Beckley and Sally stood watching her. The girl laughed and took off her sailor hat. "Well, how do you do, Mrs. Beckley?" she inquired. "Why, I do believe you think I'm a book agent. Don't you know me? Didn't you get my letter"

Mrs. Beckley held out her hand in a dazed sort of way. "Letter?" she said blankly. "I hain't had no letter. Did you write you was comin'?"

The girl shook hands with her and Sally and sat down on the steps. "My dear Mrs. Beckley," she said, "I surely did. I want you to keep me again this summer. I wrote, telling you so, and saying that unless you let me know to the contrary I should descend upon you this very day. So here I am, and, of course, you're going to let me stay."

Mrs. Beckley looked troubled. She glanced towards a hammock swung between two tall maples. "Well," she said slowly, "I don't know. You see, I've got a boarder—he jest came yesterday, an' he's goin' to stay all summer. He's a college feller, he says; sets in some kind of a chair, he calls it, in some big school. Sally an' me think he's a little too old to go to school, an' so he must be a teacher. But, lawsy! I don't know! Last summer you was here alone, an' you said that suited you. There's the same room you had last summer you can have. I've put him in the spare room off'n the parlor. I guess you can stay if you want to, an' I'm reel tickled to see you. An' I bet Sally is—she took a great shine to you last summer."

Sally smiled delightfully. Sally almost always smiled. It seemed to be second nature to her. "Sally, the Smiler," was what Helen Fomeroy had mentally called her. But it seemed good to see the girl again—the familiar smile seemed like an old friend.

"My trunk will be out this afternoon," Helen said to her hostess, "that is, it will be if Job doesn't forget to 'tackle up.' He said he 'lowed he'd tackle up somewhere 'long towards night an' bring it out."

Mrs. Beckley laughed. "That's Job," she said, "the slowest mortal that ever put one foot ahead of t'other. But if he don't git here I'll have Hiram hitch up and go after it."

Helen looked towards the hammock under the maples. Something familiar about the close-cropped head startled her—and there was the gleam of eyeglasses. It looked like—it might be—it was. Of all things! To meet a rejected suitor and summer with him in a place like this, isolated from the rest of the world!

She determined to have the meeting over with, and walked towards the hammock. "Well, good morning, professor," she said, heartily, holding out a cordial hand. "However did you discover this delightful old farmhouse? Isn't that a coincidence, now—'great minds,' you know seem in this case to have chosen the same vacation place."

The professor got out of the hammock, his long legs behaving most awkwardly. His face flushed furiously as he looked down into the girl's frank eyes. The last time he had seen her was that evening last winter when she had "turned him down," as he expressed it, and offered to be his friend and sister. Friend and sister was not what the professor wanted. But he determined to make the best of the chance meeting—to meet her on her own ground, and do his part in a platonic affair which should, after all, have its own peculiar charm.

The professor shook hands. Helen, feeling the surprised gaze of Mrs. Beckley and the smiling regard of Sally upon her, called out, "Prof. Boughton is an old friend, Mrs. Beckley, and I'm delighted to find him here."

Mrs. Beckley breathed a sigh of relief. She went into the house, followed by Sally, and they proceeded to prepare the noonday dinner.

"Well," said Mrs. Beckley, "I declare, I thought at first that girl was flirtin' with him, but it seems she knows him. Well, well, Sally, mebby we'll have a weddin' on our hands before the summer's out."

Sally smiled more radiantly than before, and blushed all over her freckled face. "Mebbe you will," she said. "Sam an' me—we——"

Mrs. Beckley laughed. "Sam an' you—what?" she asked. "Dear land! Sam an' you have been a-courtin' an' a-keepin' comp'ny for three years that I know of, an' ain't no nearer a weddin' yet. I don't see what does ail Sam that he can't get his courage up to pop the question, Landy! I do think it ought to be all right for the girl to do the proposin' sometimes. Now, Sally, you hull them strawberries, an' I'll stir up the shortcake for dinner. Dear me, that girl's comin' in on me so sudden has flustered me terrible!"

The days drifted by lazily. There were two hammocks swung under the maples, and down by the river there was moored a little boat, into which were piled red cushions, and Helen's guitar case almost every evening at sunset. The two passed the hours in ideal comradeship. It seemed as though the "friend and sister" plan had met with the professor's approval, so naturally did he play elder brother and friend to the trim, well-built girl with the laughing eyes and independent ways.

One night as the little boat moved away from its moorings and down the river in the sunset's glow, Helen said, "I saw Sally as I came downstairs. She was sitting in her little room."

"Still smiling?" inquired the professor.

Helen looked troubled. "No," she said, "that's why I noticed her particularly. She wasn't smiling—in fact, she looked suspiciously like a person who had been crying."

The professor grew interested. "Well, well," he said; "now what do you suppose—"

"I suppose a lover's quarrel, or, what is worse, a lover's indifference," responded Helen. "Sally, poor girl, has told me about Sam—he's the hired man, you know. They've been 'going together' for three years and he has never come to the point. Sally loves him devotedly and would make him a good wife. I believe Sam is equally interested in her, and would make her a good husband, but from bashfulness or some unknown reason he doesn't settle the matter. Lately he's paid some attention to a little girl from Swansett. Mrs. Beckley says he took her driving last Sunday, and poor Sally is quite heartbroken. What the fellow needs is a severe shaking up. He isn't exactly trifling with the girl, but he's grown careless, he's so sure of her. What he needs is to have his jealously aroused, or—or—something."

* * * * * *

"Something?" mused the professor: "that's a little vague, isn't it? Well, may I ask, Miss Matchmaker, if I am to sacrifice myself upon the altar of affection and devote myself to the unsmiling Sally sufficiently to bring the erring Samuel back to his duty?"

Helen looked at him. "Oh, if you only would!" she cried. "Oh, do let's make the poor thing happy if we can! Why, do you know, I miss her smile!"

"Here, too," agreed the professor. "The strawberry shortcake would fall flat indeed if it were served by an unsmiling Sally." He laughed. "It's a fact," he said; "I do miss that perpetual smile. Now, how can we best reach the erring Samuel? What can you suggest?"

They talked on in the gathering twilight. The little boat drifted slowly down the river, to be propelled back again a little later by the professor's athletic arms. Helen touched her guitar strings now and then, and the soft notes mingled with the murmur of the river. The evening star shone chastely in the pink afterglow of the sunset, and the birds twittered sleepily in the willows on the shore.

It was an idyllic evening. The professor's pulses quickened. "Helen," he said, leaning forward, his hands on the idle oars. "How can I say it—but I must—I love you, Helen, you know I do—I want you—I need you——"

She put up one shapely hand protestingly. "Now, professor," she said, "please don't! We're having such a perfectly delightful summer—don't say a word to spoil it. I don't want to go over all that ground again—I did that last winter, you know. Please be good, and let's go on just as we have been doing, just friend—comrades."

The professor looked at her in silence. He turned the boat round and began to row up stream. "Well," he said at last, in a low voice, "since you ask it I will promise—not to say another word to you about this matter, but please remember that I shall not change. I mean what I have said, and I can only wait and hope."

The guitar tinkled musically and Helen laughed softly. "Oh," she said, "if only Sam were more like you! We should have Sally smiling away again as serenely as ever. But, seriously, I wish you could say something to him; do something to wake him up and bring him to the point. If only Sally could fall into the river and be gallantly rescued by you, borne to the house, a dripping burden in your manly arms, her auburn hair falling in wet masses over your shoulder; ah!" she sighed in mock sympathy, "then the erring Samuel would suddenly realize what she is to him, andw hat life to him would be without that omnipresent smile."

* * * * * *

The professor's clouded brow cleared. "You frivolous child!" he said; "I didn't dream the stately and dignified principal of the Eighth Street Grammar School could be so ridiculous." He looked at her fondly. "Well, I'd gladly come to the assistance of fair Sarah—knowing too well how it is myself—but what can I do? Better leave it to fate."

Fate did indeed arrange things to suit herself, as she always does, and in the best way. There was a Sunday school picnic a few days afterwards, held in maple grove, beside the river. Everybody went, including the summer boarders. During the afternoon a merry party of young people went out in a skiff. The professor and Helen were not far off in their little boat, and were witnesses to the accident which precipitated the giggling crowd into the water.

The water was deep and the current strong, and there was grave danger of drowning. The professor threw off his light coat and plunged into the water, swimming with easy, powerful strokes towards the struggling, screaming girls. He caught one shrieking maiden by the arm and swam with her to shore, then turned back. Sally! Where was Sally? Men had sprung in and brought out the others, but where was Sally?

The professor's keen eye glanced with lightning speed along the river. Far down he caught the gleam of auburn hair and an arm thrown upward. He swam with might and main, but one was before him—Sam! It was an exciting chase, but the brawny farm hand won, and the professor swam to shore as he saw the unconscious Sally caught and held in one strong arm, while Sam fought his way shoreward with the other.

An hour later, when the exhausted Sally lay upon her little bed upstairs, Helen came out to him under the maples, where, newly clothed, he awaited her. "The poor little thing is asleep," she said, "and Sam acts like a different fellow. "Miss Pomeroy," he say, when I told him she was all right, 'I deserve to be drowned myself for actin' so pesky mean lately. I love that girl if ever man loved woman, an' here I've went a-flirtin' with others—I don't know what possessed me, for there ain't none of 'em can hold a candle to Sally. I'm goin' to marry her jest as soon as she'll have me, an' I wish you'd say a good word for me and kin o' hustle things along. I'd like to have the weddin' while you're here—you and the professor—for you've been good to Sally, and the professor, he'd saved her if I hadn't.'"

* * * * * *

Helen sat down in the hammock beside him—a rare mark of favor—and the professor looked down at her with a fond light in his eyes. Suddenly Helen laughed. "But did you ever," she asked, "see anything work out so beautifuliy? Just as I had planned it, but I'll confess I felt pretty shaky when Sally's red hair went floating down the river so fast."

It was Helen who dressed the bride, a month later. The girl looked really pretty in her white gown, with her red hair arranged in shining coils high on her head, with a fluffy bow of white chiffon set coquettishly among them. It was Helen's hands that arranged everything pertaining to the important tolet, and Sally felt that things were sure to go right if Miss Helen managed the affair. And later, in the big, square, old-fashioned parlor, while the minister pronounced the fateful words, it was the professor who stood beside the blushing Sam and Helen, who acted as bridesmaid for Sally.

It was a pretty wedding, and Helen entered into it with all her heart. Sally's ever-present smile was more radiant than usual, but not more so than Sam's, whose broad, good-natured face positively shone with joy.

The wedding ceremony was followed by a bountiful supper, for Mrs. Beckley intended to give her handmaiden what she called "a good send-off."

Later, in the evening, when the happy pair had departed for a brief wedding trip, liberally showered with rice and pelted with old shoes, and the hilarious guests had disappeared, Helen and the professor strolled out to the hammock. The moonlight sifted down through the leafy maples and carpeted the ground with flickering shadows. They could hear Mrs. Beckley as she clattered the dishes in the kitchen and sang an old-time Methodist hymn. The frogs down by the river peeped cheerfully, and the birds overhead nestled sleepily among the boughs.

"Well," said the professor, breaking a silence, "the wedding passed off beautifully, didn't it? Sam did himself proud, and Sally smiled like an angel. I don't believe we can take to ourselves the credit for bringing about this delightful event, but our sympathy evidently helped it along."

He looked off across the river, musingly. "Oh, if—" he began, then stopped.

Helen spoke softly: "If what?" she asked, with a little laugh.

"If I were as happy as Sam," the professor went on. "Helen, I'm going to speak, and you must listen. I've waited and waited, hoping to see some change in you. I don't want your comradeship—dear as it is—nor your friendship, though that is sweet, but something dearer, sweeter. I want you to be my wife, and—soon!"

Helen laughed softly. "But my school!" she said. "I'm engaged for next year, you know. Wouldn't it be perfectly ridiculous to break the contract to get married? Why, the very idea! Walter, you're too——"

The professor's smile was like Sally's in its wide expanse. When had she ever called him Walter—and in that tone?

Won't next August do a year from now? And I shall need the money I can earn this year; there'll be lots of things to buy, you know—"

"Helen," cried the professor, joyfully, "what do you say? We'll be married right here—the same minister, the same parlor, the same Mrs. Beckley! We've two weeks left of our vacation, and we'll spend it as a honeymoon. On the river—in the woods—Helen! Helen!"

Helen slipped her hand into his and laughed. "Now, see what I have got myself into!" she said. "I suppose it was seeing Sally so happy that set me thinking—wondering—but, dear me! You're in such a dreadful hurry." She smiled up into his eyes. "You're just like Sam!"

Weary Brain Workers.

Fagged out, ideas come as slowly as molasses. You think of things just a minute or two too late. Snap's gone! The buoyancy that made work a pleasure—that's gone, too. The doctor would tell you that you are run down, not eating enough nor digesting enough. Your stomach needs aid, your digestion needs a bracer, too. Your blood requires Phosphorus and Iron that it may be formed readily. Now, Ferrozone is a wonderful nerve bracer and blood maker. It's food for the blood and nerves, it will make you strong quickly and permanently. Sold

A flock of ostriches at Phoenix, Ari., now numbers more than 1,000 birds. Their increase is rapid, because a pair, barring accidents, will raise a brood each summer for 70 years. Each pair produces in feathers and eggs about $30 a year.

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.



Sis Hopkins.

THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

Mrs. Fourhundred—What lovely furniture! I'll slip in and buy it. The neighbors won't know it's bought on the installment plan.

And this is the wagon it came home in.

THE VALUE OF WAMPUN

Meant More to Reds Than Money to Whites.

How and Why This Indian Medium of Exchange Was Used by the European Settlers.

If one wished to indicate the most obvious characteristic of the Indians of the Atlantic seaboard at the time of the English settlement in New England he could not, perhaps, make better selection than their general eagerness to possess and display large quantities of wampum. It means all to the Indian that money does to us, and infinitely more. Not merely did it serve him as a medium of exchange and a standard of values, but worn as an ornament it was a badge of wealth and position, on the hands of the chiefs his record book and ledger, and through the favor of the Great Spirit its possession became in on small degree the passport to the happy hunting grounds of the future world. The use of wampum constituted a bond of union among the Indians such as was scarcely supplied by language, religion or racial customs.

Wampum was made from shells, usually clam or oyster, and it is, therefore, not surprising that the coast-dwellers were the most prolific producers of it. The black beads were made from the dark "eye" of the shell, the scar indicating the point of muscular attachment, while the white ones were taken from the outer parts. Black beads were known as sacki, white ones as wompi, and the black were usually considered twice as valuable as the white.

"COINING" WAMPUM.

The beads themselves were simply little shell cylinders about one-eighth of an inch in diameter and one-fourth of an inch in length. They were polished smooth by being rubbed against stones, and were bored by means of a flint awl, many of which are still to be found in the shell heaps along the New England coast. In boring the beads the workman used a cane or reed tipped with this stone awl, which he rolled continually on his thigh with his right hand, holding the bit of shell in his left. After the coming of the English iron awls were substituted, but even then the process of manufacture must have been extremely tedious. It is said that by a day's hard labor it was barely possible for a man to produce 15 cents' worth of wampum. Whether the work was done by the men or by the women cannot be known, but it may well have been shared by both. It required not only a vast amount of patience—such as only the Indian possesses — but also a considerable degree of skill, for the shells must be perfect in shape, free from cracks, irregularies or flaw. The Indian trader demanded that his wampum be as sound and perfect as the present day merchant expects Uncle Sam's new minted coins to be. It was the labor involved in their making that gave the beads a purchasing power so much in excess of that of the unwrought fresh water shells which archeologists believe were used as currency in the remoter inland regions.

Although anyone was entirely free to manufacture for himself as much wampum as he pleased, the difficulties of the process seem to have prevented men from thus becoming rich by their own handiwork. The rich men were those who accumulated wampum through trade and war, so that generally the possession of an unusual quantity of it betokened some real ability or bravery.

THE FIRST WAMPUM.

In 1627 De Rasieres, in command of a Dutch trading vessel, brought $50 worth of wampum from New Amsterdam to Plymouth. This was the first Indian money acquired by English settlers. It was used in trade among the Indians of the Kennebec region, and was found so profitable a means of exchange that thereafter the thrifty Plymouth yeomen lost no opportunity to increase their stock of it. To the English settlers strings and belts of beads possessed no intrinsic value. They were altogether lacking in that symbolism which rendered them precious to the Indian wholly from their monetary value.

But as long as the Englishman could exchange them in the inland regions for furs, which met a ready market in Europe, he was just as willing to employ this medium as any other. During the earlier part of the seventeenth century, the supply of beaver never equaled the demand, and, as one writer put it, wampum was the magnet which drew the beaver out of the interior forests — the talisman which kept up the equilibrium of trade between the two people who otherwise had really very little in common.

The colonists never came to regard wampum as anything more than a convenience for the prosecution of trade with the Indians. Nevertheless they were forced sometimes to use it in their dealings with each other, and even in the payment of their taxes. But when so employed, it was not regarded as any form of money, but, as the Rhode Island colonial records for 1662 say:

"It is but a commodity, and it is unreasonable that it should be forced upon any man."

The large measure in which the colonists found themselves under the necessity of using it as money, though still protesting that it was not money, gives conclusive evidence of the utter impossibility of a people of any advancement to live by mere barter. Even the Indians had passed that stage. Barter being inadequate, and coin being almost unknown, the colonists inevitably drew into use among themselves the medium of exchange, which they had originally regarded as fit only with which to win beaver and food from the natives.

ITS USE IN THE NORTH.

The use of wampum in the northern colonies was at its height about 1640. At that time, despite the suspicions and the reluctance of acceptance of many, it was by far the nearest approach to a universal currency that the colonists had. It could be exchanged for merchandise, used in the payment of labor and court judgments, and given to the state in the discharge of taxes. Bequests were made in terms of it. An old English shilling found in a roadway at Flushing, L. I., in 1647, was regarded locally as a great curiosity. Many of the younger generation had never seen such a coin.

There were many circumstances which conspired to deprive wampum and eventually strip it of its character as currency. First may be mentioned the very familiar process known to students of finance as inflation. The quantity in circulation had increased so much by reason of the trade in beaver that when, about the middle of the century, the demand for the latter in Europe diminished, there was no other to take its place in keeping the wampum afloat. Moreover, the thrifty Dutch at Hackensack and Albany introduced lathes in the manufacture of the beads, so that much greater quantities of it could be produced. The effects of this were, of course, to bring great profits temporarily to the Dutchman, but ultimately to render wampum too common to maintain its value.

Another cause for the decline of wampum was the decrease of trade with the Indians.

Still another reason for the degradation of wampum was the widespread practice of counterfeiting.

The employment of wampum died out slowly. Connecticut made a grant of "50 fathoms of Wompom" in 1666. Rhode Island recognized it officially as late as 1670. In New York it was used until after the end of the century—as for instance in the payment of ferriage between New York city and Brooklyn. It was used in Southern Connecticut as late as 1704, and in the backwoods regions of the northern and middle colonies well down into the eighteenth century.—New England Magazine.

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Machinery in Manufacturing.

The most surprising fact brought to light by the last census was the enormous increase of machinery employed in manufactures in the United States. The total horse power so employed in 1890 was 5,954,655. Ten years later it had risen to 11,360,681—an increase of nearly 90 per cent. As one-horse power is equal to ten men, we had machinery at work for us at the beginning of the century which was equivalent to the muscles of 113,000,000 men.

Compared with this enormous force, how insignificant was the number of employes engaged in all our factories, viz., 5,316,802, counting men, women and children! That is, more than 19-20ths of the work was done by iron and steel men, who never tired, never got drunk, were always on hand Monday morning and every other morning, were never lazy, never shirked behind the back of the superintendent, and never struck for higher wages.

When we remember that 53,454,000 such employes were added to our factory force between 1890 and 1900, we need not wonder that our manufactures went forward with a bound.—Success.

Cost of Ocean Speed.

What is costs to increase the speed of a ship by one knot has lately been determined with great accuracy in the steam trials of the British armored cruiser Cape of Good Hope. On her full power trial this vessel of 14,100 tons attained a mean speed of 23.65 knots an hour. By the speed curves plotted from the trial results, it appeared that to go from half speed of 19 knots an hour. At full speed knots—needed, roughly, 26,000 additional horse-power, of which the last knot alone absorbed 8,251 horse-power. In other words, to increase the speed of this cruiser from 22 to 23 knots consumed as much power as was needed to propel her at 16 knots; or, to put it in still another way, the power required to propel her at full speed would have propelled two vessels of the same size at an average speed of 19 knots an hour. At full speed her coal consumption was 26 tons per hour; at 19 knots it was 11 tons per hour. This means that at full speed she would move .85 knot for each ton of coal burned under her boilers, while at 19 knots the distance would be doubled for the same coal consumption. This illustrates very clearly the price paid for high speeds afloat. Applying the ratios thus established to steamers of the Atlantic merchant fleet, it will be readily understod why the "greyhounds" earn more applause than dividends.—New York Times.

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WORLD'S WASTE OF GOOD FOOD

New York Throws Away Nearly as Much as It Eats.

Nobody Need Starve If This Surplus Could Be Made Available.

A string of barges piled high with all kinds of food were threading their way down New York harbor to deposit their cargoes in the open sea. Tons of the food were perfectly good, but all of it was going to be thrown to the fishes.

As the barges passed by an incoming liner, a passenger, leaning over the taffrail, exclaimed:

"Well, I've traveled all over the world and seen terrible waste of food in the tropics, but I should have thought a big city like New York would have found something better to do with all this stuff than throw it away."

Economists agree that al over the world people waste as much food as they consume. Practical men who have studied the subject say that the inhabitants of American towns and cities are more wasteful than similar communities in Europe, and that in New York the greatest waste occurs.

"New York is far and away the most wasteful of all our cities," said an official who has had great experience in the disposal of refuse in several American communities. "Flat life leads almost invariably to waste. In Philadelphia there are comparatively few flats, and probably not one-hundredth part as much food is wasted there as in New York. In Philadelphia people are economical, and the women do their housekeeping very carefully. The same remarks hold good of Boston in rather lesser degree. Chicago and St. Louis are wasteful cities, but not nearly so wasteful as New York. Pittsburg and Cleveland are also very wasteful. I think I would rank them next to New York. Brooklyn and Jersey City are decidedly less wasteful than Manhattan.

"As compared with her American sister, the English housekeeper is a model of economy. As a rule, the London housewife only provides for her family just as much food as they can eat. Her country cousin is even more careful. The idea of throwing away half a pound of steak or a couple of lamb-chops, as the Gotham housewife does without a qualm, would frighten her. But if you want to see real economy in housekeeping you must go to Scotland. In Edinburgh and Glasgow the women have reduced the elimination of waste to a fine art.

"J. M. Woodbury, New York's commissioner of street cleaning, agrees with this official as far as his own town is concerned.

"It is only natural," said the commissioner the other day, "that the richest of cities in America should also be the most wasteful. New York, I should say, wastes more food than any other city. It must waste pretty nearly as much as it consumes. I am simply astounded at the large quantities of food given to my department by fellow-New Yorkers to throw away."

"Can you give any idea of the total quantity? Are there any statistics available?" the commissioner was asked.

"No, it is a matter that defies statistics," was the reply. "But the experience of our department is that almost every store, market, flat and house in New York daily throws away a large quantity of food. The total is enormous. If you go down to the department dumps, where the refuse collected all over the city is deposited in scows for ultimate disposal, you will be surprised to see how large a proportion of the refuse consists of foodstuffs. You will then be able to realize what a wasteful city New York is."

TONS OF WASTED FOOD.

Two of these dumps were visited. In both places there were several big scows laden with nothing but food — mountains of food, hundreds of tons of food. Potatoes, bread, apples, tomatoes, bananas, meat, turnips, onions were piled up in great heaps on the scows with a thousand other eatables.

"Is it always like this?" one of the officials of the department was asked.

"Yes, always so, more or less," he answered. "Often there is a great deal more food than this to throw away. Look at this cart."

As he spoke a cart came along the wharf and tipped into the nearest scow a load composed entirely of fruit and vegetables.

"Is nothing ever done with this food?" the visitor asked.

"Nothing, it is all thrown away," was the answer. "And, you see, it is not nearly all bad when it comes into our hands. Half of it or more, is good to eat. Unless you have actually collected their refuse you have no idea of the wastefulness of the average family in a New York flat."

"The wife buys a steak and gets dinner ready, and then the husband comes home from business and says, 'Put your hat on, little girl. I've got tickets for the theater, and we'll have some dinner first at a restaurant.' So the whole of the dinner she has prepared goes down the dumb-waiter in the garbage pail. Even when they do dine at home the dinner is almost always much larger than they can eat, and a third or a half of it ultimately comes to us.

"And they hardly ever give it away to the poor. In the first place, it is difficult for a beggar to tackle a family living in a flat. In the second place New Yorkers seldom encourage beggars in any shape or form. I knew a man, however, who was shocked at the family waste and said that all the uneaten food must be put aside and given to the poor. He told two or three 'hobos' to call for it. In a week the word had gone around that he was an 'easy mark,' and there was a procession of beggars up the stairs to his flat all day long.

"The janitor complained, and his own servant told him that she would leave unless he got another girl to do nothing but answer the door. So he had to give up his charitable scheme, and now he sends all his waste food down the dumb-waiter like other people.

CARGOES OF FRUIT THROWN AWAY.

"The waste of fruit in New York is incredible. Every banana steamer brings hundreds of thousands of bunches of fully ripe bananas, beautiful, yellow fruit, just ready to eat. The trade will not handle fruit in this condition: it wants green fruit. And all these ripe bunches are thrown away.

"Only a short time ago over a million bananas brought in the British steamship Chickahominy were wasted for this reason. Last year I remember an Italian steamer coming in with a cargo of lemons. The market was glutted at the time and there was no price for them. It was cheaper to buy lemons here than to import them. The whole of the cargo was given to our department to throw away.

"This sort of thing seems an awful waste, but I can assure you it is not at all uncommon. On a smaller scale, it is always happening at our markets. A fruit dealer has a few boxes of oranges or tomatoes. The market is just closing, he can't get his price, and rather than sell them for 5 cents less he hands them over to us to throw away. That happens every day. It makes a man's heart bleed to see such immense quantities of good food thrown away, while many people, even in prosperous New York, haven't enough to eat."

THE WASTEFUL TROPICS.

But in spite of this indictment the student of economics must go to the tropics to see the greatest waste of food. Most tropical countries produce enough to feed a hundred times their population. Take Jamaica for instance. She exports large quantities of bananas, oranges and pineapples to the United States, but billions of those fruits are left to rot on the ground.

A walk through miles of plantations show thousands of trees weighed down by luscious fruits, which have not been picked, because the market price at the moment did not pay for the cost of export. Those fruits are all left to rot.

The world's mango crop is the greatest waste of all. The mango is one of the finest fruits in the world, and probably the most nourishing. It grows in bewildering profusion in most parts of the tropics. The negroes eat nothing else in the mango season. They sit under a mango tree and gorge themselves all day long, until the wonder is that they do not burst. An average tree bears over 5,000 mangoes, each as big as a large orange, and there are hundreds of thousands of mango trees in Jamaica alone. The natives, with all their appetite, cannot eat 1 per cent of the crop, which may be conservatively estimated at 10,000,000,000 mangoes a year.

Unfortunately the fruit cannot be exported. It will not stand a sea voyage unless it is treated with greater care than is profitable to give. Thus it is that many tropical countries are covered at certain seasons of the year by rotting mangoes.

An American traveling in the West Indies once rode along a mountain-path which was literally carpeted for miles by fallen mangoes. In some places they were a foot deep and the horse's hoofs squashed them at every step.

FOOD THROWN TO THE FISHES.

There is a great waste at sea, where it is generally supposed that food is regarded at its proper value. On the big passenger liners the stewards throw overboard every day almost as much food as the cabin passengers eat—sometimes more, if the passenger list is not very full. This food is seldom, if ever, given to the crew or the steerage passengers.

A New York once traveled on a West Indian steamship belonging to a service which is called by sailors the "Hungry Goose Line" because of the scanty supply of food in the forecastle. Every day half-eaten joints of meat, puddings, stale bread and piles of cooked vegetables were thrown overboard. While the New Yorker stood watching this feeding of the fishes one morning a sailor came up and said:

"Look at that 'ere waste, sir, an' yet they starves us poor chaps forrard."

On another voyage the same man saw nearly two million bananas and oranges thrown overboard because they were ripening too fast. All day long the sailors hove the golden bunches of fruits to the waves. A yellow streak of wasted food stretched as far as the eye could reach in the wake of the vessel.

WORLD'S WASTE OF LIVE STOCK.

There is enormous waste of food in the great cattle and sheep rearing countries, especially in New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela. Hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle are slain merely for their hides, horns and hoofs, the exportation of the meat being unprofitable. A man who had worked on a sheep run in New South Wales declared that he once saw the carcasses of over six thousand sheep on one farm. They had been slain for their wool alone and none of their meat was used.

The problem of proper food distribution seems insuperably difficult even in this progressive day and generation.

Learning How to See.

A Scotch surgeon recently removed cataract from the eyes of a man of 30, who had been blind from birth. No effort had been made to educate him, but he could go on an errand to any house in his native village, for the resonance of his footfall—quite different in passing a building from what it was when opposite an open space—enabled him to count the houses as he passed and thus turn corners and to stop at the one he wanted. For ten days after the operation he could not realize that he was seeing. The first thing he perceived was the mouth of the house surgeon, his sense of sound causing him to look at the surgeon's lips, and recalling what he knew from having felt his own mouth, he realized that he was looking at a face. Then, having an idea of what vision meant, he made very rapid progress. From the very first he saw everything in its actual position, showing that the retinal inversion of a picture is interpreted psychically without any education. The muscles for moving the eyeballs are feeble from disuse, and he has to learn their use.

"I wrote Dr. Pierce regarding my case, and received a prompt reply, free."



"I endured nearly four years of suffering," writes Mrs. J. L. Myers, of Washington, W. Va., "caused principally from improper medical attention after the birth of a child, and female weakness, resulting in a complication of diseases. Had a terrible cough and an incessant pain and soreness in lungs. Was reduced in flesh from 184 pounds to about 100 pounds in eighteen months. had no appetite, and became so weal and nervous I could scarcely sit up. doctored with our home physicians for two years with no benefit, I was finally induced to try Dr. Pierce's medicines.



I wrote to Doctor Pierce regarding my case, and received a prompt reply, free, advising the proper medicines for my case. After taking four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' three doses each day, also taking one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed and some of his 'Pellets,' I ceased coughing, and am *now enjoying splendid health and have gained thirty-five pounds in weight.* I again feel like my former self, thanks to Dr. Pierce and his great medicines."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter FREE. All correspondence sacredly confidential and all womanly confidences guarded by strict professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SLEEP AND SLEEPLESSNESS

By SIR WILLIAM LAIRD CLOWES.

Humanity suffers from few ills more harrassing than sleeplessness

Few human ills, moreover, are of more ancient standing. Ahasuerus, when he could not sleep, "commanded to bring the book of records of the chronicles, and they were read before him," In other words he had at his bedside a reader with a volume of newspapers, Mr. William O'Brien M. P., having, I suppose, no newspapers at his command when he was in prison, was in the habit of trying to induce sleep by recalling, one after another, the counties of Ireland and their connection with his own varied history. Jean Paul prescribed as a soporific the picturing to the mind of an endless garland of flowers stretching away into space. Boerhaave suggested the listening to the regular falling of drops of water into a resonant vessel.

Prof. W. T. Preyer of Jena, has recommended the sufferer to stand with one arm outstretched until the limb is invaded by an excess of blood and aches violently. A favorite old wife's remedy is to count mentally from one to a hundred alternately forwards and backwards, or to imagine a limitless succession of sheep passing through a gap in a hedge. Each of these methods is doubtless good in some cases, but there are certainly other cases in which they are quite valueless, and then too often the would-be sleeper makes the fatal mistake of using drugs.

Drugs are bad for two reasons. First the species of sleep which they induce is not natural and not refreshing to the full extent. Secondly, the more drugs a man takes for sleeplessness the more he needs. So much is this the case that many instances are known of people who, having taken morphia or chloral for a few nights, have never again been able to sleep at night without artificial assistance. It is true that in certain diseases of the brain drugs absolutely necessary, but even then they should never be employed without specific medical authority for each separate dose. Where actual brain disease is not present, natural sleep may nearly always be induced without the slightest risk of injury to the system. Since so many thousands of sleepless persons, instead of realizing this and acting accordingly, rush to drugs and do themselves incalculable damage, I think it may be useful to give the results of some experiments which I have tried.

Fatigue is, of course, the ordinary cause of sleepiness; but how fatigue causes sleepiness is not exactly known, seeing that it is notorious that fatigue sometimes exists without sleepiness and that sleepiness sometimes exists when there are no other symptoms of what is usually called fatigue. The theory of Alexander von Humboldt, which is perhaps the most accepted one, although Dr. Scholtz, of Bremen, has endeavored to combat it, is that sleepiness results from the comparative exhaustion of the oxygen in the brain, and that the store of oxygen there can only be replenished properly when, as in sleep, the rest of the organism is consuming less of that element than usual.

This relative exhaustion of oxygen may be one of the principal causes of mental fatigue; but it is probably not the only one, nor does it seem to be the sole reason for sleepiness. What that reason is has not yet been demonstrated satisfactorily; but there are two phenomena which are characteristic of sleep, both of which appear to afford some clew as to the methods which should be followed to induce sleep when it fails to come at the expected time and in the accustomed way

One of these phenomena is the comparative freedom of the sleeping brain from the blood. The volume is much less; the circulation is feeuer. The experiments of Durham and of Mosso show this conclusively. They show also that whatever tends to preserve or increase the activity of that cerebral circulation tends to wakefulness, and that whatever decreases the activity of that circulation and is not inconsistent with the general health favors sleep. These observations afford sound justification for Preyer's recommendation to his sleepless patients to stand with an extended arm until the limb aches violently In proportion as blood is drawn to the arm so is blood drawn from other parts, including the brain. The same observations justify the rubbing or massaging of the extremities, or the putting of the feet into hot water before going to bed. For the last process the use a hot water bottle is a good substitute, for cold feet are most antagonistic to sleep.

The other phenomenon to which I allude as being characteristic of sleep is the less known fact that the eyelids of a sleeping person are rotated upwards. This may be by any one who takes the trouble quietly to lift the upper eyelid of a sleeper by pressing it lightly with a finger end. If, being awake, one endeavors to keep the eyes rotated as far as possible upwards, even for a few seconds, the effort is extraordinarily fatiguing, and the fatigue is accentuated if, at the same time, one keeps the eyelids closed.

Now, of course, sleep does not follow merely because the brain for some reason happens to become relatively free from blood, or because the eyeball happens to be rotated upwards, or because one assumes a comfortable reclining attitude and shuts one's eyes. Nevertheless, if one would woe sleep it is notoriously a good thing to lie down in an easy position, while, as has been pointed out, the predisposing conditions may be rendered still more favorable by artificially attracting a certain amount of the blood from the brain by means of holding out an arm before lying down or by applying heat to the extremities.

It occurred to me many years ago that yet another favoring condition might be provided if the would-be sleeper could be induced to make an effort to keep his eyeballs rotated upwards. Happily, I have never suffered much from sleeplessuess, and, in consequence, such experiments as I have tried upon myself are of doubtful value. I may say, however, that on the rare occasions when I do not go to sleep readily I always close my eyelids and try to keep my eyeballs rotated upwards. So far as within a minute or so, except naturally, upon occasions when acute pain or other definite antagonistic factor interferes. The pain, however, must be severe to prevent the result.

Further, to test the effect of this device I have repeatedly introduced friends to put it in practice. Some have found that without assistance from outside they cannot keep the eyeballs in the required position even for the relatively brief period which seems usually to suffice I have repeatedly induced friends after having ascertained what is likely to be the most comfortable position for sleep, to affix a small, bright light two or three feet above the head, so that in order to see it without moving the head the eyes must be rotated upwards. For this purpose an ordinary electric glow lamp, covered with opaque black paper, in which is cut a hole the size of a pin's head, is suitable, provided, of course, that the hole be arranged so that it is in or near the imaginary line joining the glowing filament and the position which the eyes will occupy. The brighter and smaller the point of light the better. Let the upward rotated eyes be directed steadfastly at this, a persistent effort being employed not necessarily to keep the eyelids open but to keep the eyes themselves bent upon the required spot.

The reports of those who have tried this system convince me that if it be loyally and determinedly put in practice it seldom fails after at most two or three attempts have been made, and that it often succeeds at once. The amount of time which intervenes ere the result is produced varies considerably according to the fatigue, the temperature, the comfort, and above all, the state of mind of the experimenter. The method, no doubt, does not apply in cases of actual brain disease, nor do I pretend that it is infallible in all other cases. Still, it is extraordinarily, nay, startlingly, efficacious in ordinary bad cases of insomnia.

The analogy of the plan with one of the processes which are commonly employed to produce the hypnotic condition may be remarked. I should add, therefore, that the sleep produced by my method has nothing cataleptic about it, and is perfectly natural and refreshing.



AT THE ANIMAL BAL-MASQUE.

Sis Hopkins.

The Elephant—I'm glad we all wear masks, aren't you? Why, it wouldn't be half the fun if the others knew who we were.

Working a Storage Battery

The popular impression is to the effect that a storage battery stores up electricity, and that the bottled-up fluid is held somehow under pressure, to be released on demand like highly-charged mineral water. The principle of the storage battery is quite different from this, as the entire action is chemical, fundamentally.

The storage battery is a simple piece of apparatus, mechanically. In its most familiar form it consists of two lead plates supporting active materials, a high oxide of lead for the positive plate, and metallic lead in a spongy, finely-divided state for the negative. These plates are immersed in dilute sulphuric acid and contained in a glass jar or wooden tank lined with lead. Two plates, one positive and the other negative, constitute a couple, and a cell may be made up of as many couples connected in parallel as the requirements of discharge necessitate. That is, all the positive plates are connected together separately from the negative plates, which are themselves joined in one aggregation independnt of the positives.

A battery consists of a considerable number of cells, connected usually in series—that is, the positive group of couples in each cell is joined to the negrative group of the preceding cell, so that the electric current passes through all the cells, seriatim.

Now, "charging" a storage battery simply means passing a continuous electric current through it from some outside source of supply, as a railway or lighting generator, and thereby causing certain chemical actions to take place. The energy of the current is thus stored up as chemical changes and recombinations, or, in other words, it is transformed into potential chemical energy. "Discharging" a battery is naturally the reverse of the process just indicated. The battery is connected to a railway, lighting or general power circuit, and it at once begins to deliver current, generated by the reversed chemical actions which begin to take place as soon as opportunity is given for a current to flow. Back goes the battery towards its original uncharged condition, and the cycle may be repeated over and over again, always with the same resulting chemical actions caused by, and then causing, the electric current.—Howard S. Knowlton, in the Engineering Magazine.

Is All Matter Electric?

According to a theory advanced by Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent physicist, it is possible that matter may be nothing more than an aggregation of minute electric charges, although he cannot explain how isolated charges, such as he supposes, can exist. In a single atom of matter there may be, he says, hundreds of thousands of these electric points, or electrodes, but they are individually so small that their distances apart may be relatively as great as that of the planets in the solar system. The idea that an atom of matter is further divisible was suggested several years ago by Prof. Thomson, of Cambridge, England, in a theory that has since become famous. He believes that an atomic "chip" constitutes a charge of negative electricity. On this theory electricity is nothing but finely divided matter. Lodge has reversed the idea and makes matter the sum of myriads of tiny electric charges.—Success.

THERE CAN BE a difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe, sure and effectual.

The "Dead March" is not necessarily the one that the musicians have murdered.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Heart Disease the Most Sudden and Dangerous of Ailments.

Dr. Agnew's Cure.

Stealthy as a thief in the night, Heart Disease heraids its coming only by the deadly grip it lays upon its victim—the distressing symptoms of Palpitation and Short Breath, Smothering Spells, Vertigo, etc. Nothing will remove their fatal grasp save Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Totally unlike all other remedies, it acts on the nerves through the heart. It has saved thousands of lives—will save yours. A. Du Berger, Waterloo, Que., writes: "Alfred Couldry, who lives at Geo. Bell's, in West Shefford, has suffered from terrible heart trouble for the last four years. He has been completely cured after using eight bottles of Dr. Agnew's marvelous remedy."

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

Is universally recognized as a specific for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Sore Throat, Influenza, Hay Fever, Tonsilitis and all the distressing results of a neglected "bad cold." No. 39

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

NOT MEN ALONE GET INTOXICATED

A Great Many Animals Are Addicted to Drunkenness.

Although it has often been said, when speaking of drunkenness, that even the beasts of the field do not get drunk, it is nevertheless a fact that a great many animals do get intoxicated.

Take the elephant, for instance. He is particularly fond of the fruit of the unganu tree, and, although he appears to have some idea that it is not good for him, he will go on eating when he has once begun until he is wildly excited and so intoxicated that he will stagger from side to side. Every now and then he will pull himself up, shake his huge head and tear madly through the forest, trumpeting at the top of his voice and terrifying every living creature.

It is said that he will even dare and defy his most dreadful enemy, the tiger, when in this condition, but we have no means of verifying this. It is well known, however, that an elephant is in a most dangerous condition when suffering from the effects of eating this beautiful fruit.

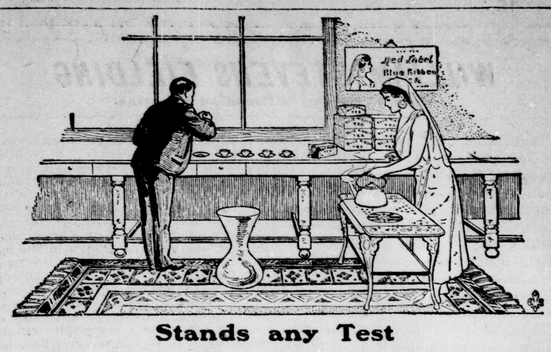
The sloth bear is another animal given to this failing. The natives of India are in the habit of hanging little vessels on the palm trees for the purpose of catching the juice. This juice is so attractive to the sloth bear that, although such a poor climber, he will scramble up and go on drinking the juice until he is so drunk that he can only slip helplessly to the ground and lie there in a drunken stupor until the effects have passed off.

But the sloth bear is not the only animal which is so partial to this juice of the palm tree. The curious fruit, or fox, bats (family pteropodidae) are particularly fond of it. This peculiar little combination of beast and bird, with its foxlike face, reddish furry body and back, uncanny looking wings, the delicate membrane of which is always quivering down to the very tips, will fly to these vessels in company with some hundreds of his companions and they will suck the juice until the ground below the tree will be dark with the bodies of these bats, which will lie there too helplessly intoxicated to move or defend themselves, no matter what may turn up.

The biggest drunkard of all is perhaps the palm civit. So addicted is this animal to the drinking habit that he has been termed the toddy cat. And a more helpless, foolish looking creature than he is when he is thoroughly intoxicated with the palm juice it would be difficult to find. There are many other animals given to this failing, but all those I have spoken of live in India, and it may be that the heat, which induces extreme thirst—a frequent excuse among men—is the direct cause of it.

In Italian cotton mills men receive 42 cents a day, women 33 cents and children 16 cents. Of the cotton used last year, 93,000 tons came from the United States, 14,000 from India and 7,000 from Egypt.

The executive office of the United States calls for only $112,000 a year, while England gives the royal family $4,000,600.



Stands any Test

The most severe judgment of the expert tea taster pronounces Blue Ribbon Tea absolutely the best. Why?

It is free from tannin and other bitter substances—no coarse fibrous leaves employed in its making.

The taste is pure, rich and creamy—that nameless quality that signifies to the expert and lovers of true tea that it is the best leaves and shoots of the tea plant properly cured.

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea 407

Black, Mixed Ceylon Green — 40c. — Should be Fifty — Ask for the Red Label

CHICAGO HAS A FREIGHT TUNNEL

Fourteen Miles Long—Few Knew the Work Was in Progress.

It appears that an interesting work has been going on in Chicago for several years without the knowledge of the public, in the excavation of a tunnel fourteen miles long under the business district of the city, says the American Architect. This tunnel is a business undertaking simply, and is to contain a railway for the transportation of freight among the great mercantile houses and between them and the freight stations of the 42 railways which enter Chicago, besides furnishing accommodation for telephone wires and possibly wires of other kinds. It is almost incredible that a tunnel of this length—varying in width from six to thirteen feet, and in height from eight to fourteen feet—could have been constructed under the most crowded part of a great city without the knowledge even of the newspaper reporters, but the tunnel is far below the surface, the depth varying from 27 to 65 feet, so that it was unnecessary to make temporary roadways over it, and the excavated material has been taken out at night through shafts opening in private ground and taken away to the lake front. The ground under Chicago is a soft clay, which was easily excavated, but it has been necessary to line it everywhere with concrete. A considerable portion of the tunnel is already in use, and many business houses have shafts opening into it, equipped with elevators, by means of which freight packages, brought by cars running on the tracks laid in the tunnel, are hoisted to the warerooms. Although an underground freight railway of this kind seems an expensive substitute for trucks and horses, it is quite possible that it may promote economy, as well as convenience in handling and transferring merchandise. Everyone must see that the maintenance of a stable full of horses and wagons, and of a multitude of grooms and drivers, is an important item in the cost of carrying on business, especially when, as is often the case, the wagons are driven half the time empty or with only one small package in them, and a system by which goods arriving by rail could be at once delivered at their destination, with the minimum of handling, while those shipped could be billed through from the shipping clerk's desk, would be of immense advantage to merchants, as well as to the public.

REXALL HOUSEHOLD DYES.

The latest and most improved dye in the world. Will dye wool, cotton, silk, jute or mixed goods in one bath. Ask your druggist, Cairncross & Lawrence, 216 Dundas street; H. J. Childs, 632 Dundas street; T. H. Janes, Wortley road, for a sample. ywt

Fault-finding friends are more strenuous than the praise-singing kind.

SIGNALS OF DANGER.—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order, and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer; but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

There are too many men in the world who are inclined to use a sledge hammer to repair a watch.

WOMEN HAVE SOLD THEIR HUSBANDS

Instances Where Bargains Were Made for Cash Consideration.

An extraordinary barter was some time back effected at Birmingham between two ladies belonging to the middle class, who were dissatisfied with their draw in the matrimonial lottery. They exchanged their husbands; but one of the women, who hailed from Scotland, insisted on receiving an additional bonus of £20, on the ground that her husband, being of much lighter build than her friend's mate, would cost considerably less to keep. After much haggling the bargain was struck, to the passive satisfaction of the husbands, who evidently considered that any change would be for the better.

A Liverpudlian on his death left his hostelry to his widow. Unable by her own exertions to carry on the business satisfactorily, she cast about for a husband, finding one at length to her liking in the person of a Welshman, who, however, labored under the disqualification of being already married. Nothing daunted, however, the widow approached the wife, who agreed to dispose of her nominal lord and master for a monetary consideration, which she ultimately did, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

At a fair held at Brunn, in Austria, the writer encountered a giant, an Englishman, some seven feet in height, who had been sold by a former wife for 500 florins (equivalent in our country to about £20), to the proprietress of a traveling show. This lady had made him not only the principal attraction of her booth, but, in defiance of the law, her husband. The giant, a meek and amiable freak, had submitted phlegmatically to the transaction.

One Charles Peltier, who some years back was wont to travel round the continental fairs as a fat man, had in the course of his "profession" married no fewer than four wives. He was, however, a Blue Beard in spite of himself, for each of his first three wives had, on his being supplanted by a heavier rival, handed him over to her successor at a gradually decreasing figure. His death occurred soon after he had been married by his fourth proprietress.

IT NEEDS NO TESTIMONIAL.—It is a guarantee in itself. If testimonials were required they could be furnished in thousands from all sorts and conditions of men in widely different places. Many medicines are put forth every year which have but an ephemeral existence, and then are heard of no more. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has grown in reputation every day since it first made its appearance.

An Australian scientist has analyzed a meteor which contained traces of gold, showing that that element is not monopolized by the earth.

ALMOST FROM BIRTH.

"Almost from birth my little girl was troubled with bronchitis and a harsh, hacking cough. Angier's Petroleum Emulsion was prescribed. It cured her cough, and she almost immediately gained in flesh and color. Today she is strong and robust."—A. Pudsey, Toronto, Canada.

A Frenchman planted the first prune tree in California in 1870, who brought the tree to this country. The first orchard—of ten acres—began to yield in 1875.



Has been in use for nearly sixty years.

It is nature's specific for Children and Adults.

It cures DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, COLIC, CRAMPS, SEASICKNESS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, AND ALL FLUXES OF THE BOWELS.

Its action is Harmless, Reliable and Effectual.

Relief is almost Instantaneous.

Given Up by Doctor and Mother.

MRS. MAXWELL BARTER, Grand Cascapedia, Que., writes:

"I take great pleasure in telling you what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for me and mine. A year ago my little girl, now nearly three years old, was attacked by Cholera Infantum. It was in the hot season and she was teething at the time. The doctor gave her up; in fact, I did so myself.

"I finally decided to try Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. I procured a bottle and it did her so much good that I got another bottle and by the time it was finished she was completely cured. As for myself, it has saved me from inflammation of the bowels several times. I always keep a bottle in the house and cannot recommend it too highly."

WILLIAM STEVENS FIELDING

By H. F. Gadsby, in Canadian Magazine.

William Stevens Fielding is 55 years of age. His white hair is the only badge that time has insisted on to indicate that he has lived every minute of a highly useful life, has thought hard, and has borne great responsibilities. He is young at heart. He has never had an idle moment in which to harbor taedium vitae. From his sixteenth year he has been in the throb of large affairs. He has the zest and alertness of a man of 40. In short, the Minister of Finance is in his prime.

Doubtless the secret of this perennial youthfulness is the fact that Mr. Fielding has all his life been occupied with matters which do not allow of a dull moment. He was first a newspaper man, after that a politician. He could not have chosen two businesses in which he would have had to work harder. On the other hand, he could not have chosen two businesses which are less routinary. They are in a way allied. Both of them permit very little freedom from work, but a large amount of freedom while at work. Both are concerned with a tremendous, shifting scene. Both subsist in an element of novelty and surprise. Man and his doings are uncertain. The question of the newspaper, as of politics, is continually, What Next? Both keep a finger on the pulse of the world, the newspaper because it must relate the symptoms intelligently to its readers, the statesman because he must diagnose symptoms and apply remedies or prophylactics. When a man happens to be a leader writer on an influential party organ, as Mr. Fielding was, it is part of his duty to suggest treatments for national ills. He does it as a logician might who has certain leanings, and the thing end there. The politician reasons it out, too, but with him the remedy is a more ticklish performance. His risk is bigger because his career is at stake. He must consult expediency and walk, oh, so carefully, on the eggs of public sentiment. He must learn his country, not as something detached and self-centered, but as an integer in a universal scheme of things, likely to be affected by a wave of opinion which starts in a remote corner of the globe. Both the newspaper man and the politician who aspire to great roles must cultivate this bird's-eye view. Both must enlarge their minds to take in the whole field of human interest. Both must be able to seize the moment and make the most of it. Perhaps the newspaper man who intends to remain a newspaper man looks on his business more in the light of an intellectual pastime, but the leader writer who speaks conscientiously finds party conviction, and often, too, party dictation entering so much into his work that he is a politician before he knows it. Statesmen, nowadays, get many of their ideas from the newspapers. These ideas would not be worth taking if they were not written by men who are statesmen in posse, politicians who will not come into the open, preferring to remain in a profession that charms them, where they are neither mute nor inglorious. If a leader writer is, like Mr. Fielding, brave and active, if he prefers the clash of battle, if he is not averse from the sweaty contacts of the hustings, if he wants to be making history instead of investigating it, if he cares to be doing things instead of writing about them, then, like Mr. Enough his been said to show that the two things are very near together, and that transition is easy.

We have seen that Mr. Fielding remains young because he has always been engaged in something that took him out of himself. He has worked hard, but hard work is the elixir of life when the heart is in it. He left school at sixteen years of age to enter the business office of the Halifax Chronicle. There is a story that he helped his education out by selling papers after school. It is probably true. Self-reliance is one of the Finance Minister's supreme characteristics. In the business office of the Chronicle he acquired that practical experience of figures which would have made a sound business man of him had he chosen commerce as a pursuit. It was good training for the future warden of the public treasure. In those days the Chronicle was perhaps a risky venture. It was a daily in a weekly town. For a while, until the venture got on its feet, there must have been some close financing in that business office in which William Stevens Fielding had a stool. At any rate, he has never forgotten the lessons he learned there, to keep books legibly, to administer wisely, to explain clearly, to contrive boldly, to ballast every scheme with common sense and shrewd management. Mr. Fielding's imagination is not one that shoulders the stars, but if he ever had been given to purple thinking that training in the business office would have corrected it.

The clerk's stool soon became too small for him. He had come under the spell of Joseph Howe. The lad of 16 became for the time an anti-federalist because, perhaps, there was no man on the other side who could vie with Howe in eloquence. Young minds are often dazzled by the splendors of oratory into convictions that their riper judgment rejects. At any rate, young Fielding ached to be molding public opinion. He left his business office for the writing end of the paper. He did not become a leader writer all at once. He had the hardest kind of a hard time. He did six men's work because in those days on a Halifax paper one man had to do six men's work to hold down his job. The construction of a staff was then very simple. There was the managing editor, who directed the policy of the paper, wrote a column of triple-leaded thought every day, mixed with the big fellows at the club, spoke at the public meetings and drew all the salary. There was also The Other, who was police reporter, marine reporter, city hall reporter, court reporter, special writer, city editor, telegraph editor, news editor and proofreader. For this he had the satisfaction of seeing his copy in print, large slices of praise from the managing editor, and four dollars a week. In looking back on those happy, strenuous days, Mr. Fielding must take comfort from the thought that he was a good proofreader and caught all the mistakes. Ask any lazy reporter on a modern newspaper what he thinks of proofreaders, and he will say they ought all to be killed. Mr. Fielding wasn't that kind of proofreader.

Mr. Fielding, it will be observed, learned his Nova Scotia by actual daily contact with its men and institutions. When he came to write editorials this intimate experience was of great service to him. It gave his work a personal and authoritative touch. He knew what he was writing about, and he could always select the illuminating adjective. We hear a great deal nowadays about what the university can do for "journalism." It can do something in the way of courses in political economy, constitutional history, English literature, and so on—no scrap of knowledge ever comes amiss to the newspaper man—but it cannot give that personal acquaintance with the men who are behind great questions which constitute the salt of journalism. Mr. Fielding got it in the only way possible. He rubbed against them. He got his political economy that way, too, and his constitutional history and his English literature, and the other things that go to making a great editor. He met the men and the institutions in his daily rounds; that aroused his interest; his interest broadened; it took in Halifax, then Nova Scotia in the large, then Nova Scotia in the detail of the blue books; then the Dominion of Canada; then the world and the grand principles of political science. The young journalist had proceeded from the particular to the general, absorbind all the minutiae that comes between, and making it his very own. The advantage of this method is that one learns not to despise the small things, and not to desert the multitudinous, dry, little facts for glowing generalities. Mr. Fielding achieved the grand view only after hard climbing. On his way up the mountains he had time to examine the strata. They, too, claimed his attention. As a consequence he has never been a rainbow-chaser.

Mr. Fielding wrote his first editorial when he was nineteen years old. He was 19 years old in 1867, the year of Confederation. That is to say, Mr. Fielding began to take a direct, daily and continuous interest in national affairs, not only at a time when his mind was fresh and his impressions vivid, but at the very time when all our national affairs started. From 1864 to 1867 he had the great Confederation movement under his eye. This boy of 16 saw the beginning of the movement; he watched it shift and change, go forward, go backward, fall, rise, wane, glow, finally culminate. And the boy of 19 was asked to write about it. Since that time every political question in Canada has had its birth, and Mr. Fielding has been present in spirit at the accouchement of all and the death of many. In a word, he has lived all the history Canada has as a nation, knowing it, not as we do, imperfectly from books, but congenitally and intimately from experience. In those affairs in which he did not take part, he had the accurate, intellectual interest of the leader writer; and in those in which he did take part he had the responsible interest of a statesman. In this way Mr. Fielding's life covers the Dominion of Canada from the outset to the present day.

Mr. Fielding remained twenty years on the Chronicle. For two years he tried to be a newspaper man, and a working politician at the same time. He found his task too much for him. It was in 1884 that he abandoned the editor's chair for the chief seat in the Nova Scotian Cabinet. Since then he has been true to politics.

Of course, all Mr. Fielding's newspaper training had tended towards a political career, but his emergence from the editorial cocoon was sudden and spectacular. In 1882, being 34 years old, he was a candidate in the Liberal interest at the Provincial general elections. He was elected, and the Pipes-Thompson Conservative Government, which was considered by many an impregnable administration, was turned out of office. The Thompson part of the administration was Hon. John Thompson, afterwards Premier of Canada, at that time regarded as the strongest man in Nova Scotia. To make the Pipes-Thompson defeat more notable, it fell on the same day as the general elections for the Dominion, and was inflicted at the same polling booths. In other words, the people of Nova Scotia turned away after electing a largely Conservative ticket to Ottawa, stepped into another compartment, used another pencil and another ballot, and elected a Liberal Government in Nova Scotia. The explanation of this mystery was on every tongue. It was stated everywhere that Fielding's pen did it. From this it must not be imagined that Fielding was another Dean Swift come to judgment, a literary man in politics with the acerbity of a Juvenal and the style of a Goldsmith. The young politician was simply a ready-writer who knew the facts that most concerned the people, and used them ingeniously. Doubtless his editorials were like his speeches in Parliament, adroit, brisk, not merciless or crushing, but dealing many a shrewd blow and getting away before anger had time to mount. The Minister of Finance is not a great orator, but he is a clever debater.

Mr. Fielding became Premier and Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia in 1884. He was 36 years of age, quite youthful as Premiers go in Canada. His life, which had up to that time been all hard work and comparative obscurity, now became conspicuous. He carried his industry with him. Success did not turn his head. All the friends he has made he has kept. Those who came in contact with him were quick to discover that he was honest, straightforward and sincere. His promise was as good as gold. If a man came to him with a plan it was Fielding's habit to raise objections. The man got warm, probably, and talked strongly. He would go away disappointed, but when he found out afterwards that the Premier was doing all he could to help him, he realized that the little show of opposition was just Fielding's way of drawing him out and ransacking the merits of the case. In Nova Scotia Fielding's Premiership is associated with these great matters, the fight for separate schools, the consolidation and development of the coal business, and the establishment of the iron industry. While he was working for his own Province he did not lose track of Dominion affairs. He took such a distinguished part in the Liberal convention at Ottawa in 1893 that Sir Wilfrid Laurier put him down in his book as a future colleague.

His performances since he was translated to his larger field at Ottawa are well known. The country has prospered under the Fielding tariff of 1897; the British preference has helped the cause of empire. Mr. Fielding is a safe and cautious Minister of Finance. If he is not a brilliant, eye-filling statesman, he has still many of the useful, plodding gifts of a Walpole. He is mentioned as one of the three candidates for the Premiership when Sir Wilfrid Laurier retires.

H. FRANKLIN GADSBY.



Sis Hopkins.

PICKING A LOCK.

A VICTIM OF DROPSY

Cured After Doctors Pronounce His Case Hopeless.

Limbs Swollen Until He Had Become a Bloated Helpless Mass—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Wrought the Cure.

In the little village of Rodney, not far from the mining town of Springhill, N. S., lives Mr. James Stevens, a quiet, middle-aged man, who though living an unobtrusive life, has lately been much talked of as having been the subject of a cure pronounced by all familiar with the circumstances as scarcely less than miraculous. The disease, which some two years ago prostrated Mr. Stevens, came upon him gradually. There was an increasing feeling of general lassitude; the kidneys did not rightly perform their function, and then the body began to bloat. This feeling continued extending to the extremities, until Mr. Stevens became a helpless, bloated mass of flesh. A finger pressed upon the bloated flesh would leave a mark all day. The urinary weakness became painful and distressing, the passages beoming very frequent. Doctors diagnosed the trouble as dropsy, but as their remedies failed to effect a cure, they pronounced the trouble incurable. At this stage, the case of a neighbor who had been cured after a long and painful illness through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was recalled, and it was decided to give the pills a trial. By the time the second box was used, the swelling began to decrease, the passage of the urine was less frequent, and the patient was inspired with fresh hope. The use of the pills for some time longer set Mr. Stevens upon his feet again a cured man. The limbs were restored to a healthy condition, his weight became normal, the kidneys resumed their functions healthfully, and today Mr. Stevens goes about his daily work a good specimen of hardly, healthy Canadian manhood. His restoration is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he does not hesitate to strongly recommend them to other sufferers.

To the casual reader cases like this may seem remarkable, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have, in reality, cured thousands of cases pronounced by doctors to be incurable. These pills make new, rich blood with every dose, and in this way tone and strengthen every organ in the body, driving out disease and restoring the patient to health after all other means have failed. Those who are weak and ailing, or who suffer from chronic diseases, should not waste money and valuable time experimenting with other medicines, but should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once, if they wish to be restored to full health. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

A western man of wealth bequeathed a fund of $5,000, the annual interest to be used for the care of two favorite trotting horses.

Iron-ox Tablets are Very Highly Appreciated in Kingston.

January 17, 1903.

It is with real pleasure that I certify to the efficacy of Iron-ox Tablets. No tablet that I know of better serves the purpose of an effective yet gentle liver pill and regulator of the bowels, while at the same time acting as a tonic to the blood and nervous system. As a regulator of the bowels they are all right.

JNO. H. JARVIS,
7 Ann Street,
Kingston, Ont.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

ROADS ARE ALIVE; HAVE PERSONALITY

And None in England Is More Engaging Than Telford's.

Roads, for those who know how to use them, are alive, and have personality, says the London Mail. And of all the roads that ribbon England none is more alive or has a more engaging personality than Telford's great road from London to Holyhead.

Made for endurance, it has long outlasted its first purpose, until, in the fullness of time, that purpose has been restored to it, and once more it is in use from end to end. No longer a mere chain of short links connecting hamlet with town, and village with city, it has come again, by wonderful revolutions, to its ancient dignity. Modern ingenuity has breathed on its slumbering spirit, which in these last few weeks has waked again to the bustle of life, the song of wheels and the great business of travel.

So many roads set out bravely enough and lose themselves in a tangle of crossways and bypaths, all their purpose dissipated. But this is a road that sets out and arrives. Even while it is still within the influence of London, its purpose is obvious to the traveler. Or, rather, it is obvious that it has a purpose, a mysterious and yet a determined purpose, as of one who would say: "I have set out upon a long journey; follow my guidance to the end and you will see what my purpose is." Even in these early stages, when its milestones bear such a legend as "Potterspury, two miles," the noble breadth and long, straight bearings give the lie to an inscription so local and so petty.

Obviously it has no concern with Potterspury. It does not go to Potterspury; it passes straight through it. Its purpose is serious and ultimate; but not until you have followed its every mile and the road stops on the edge of a sheet of green harbor wave do you realize what that purpose was—why the road ran so straight through Daventry, why it did not mind going through Birmingham, to be soiled by the dust of the Black Country. But even when it was at Stony Stratford it was the Holyhead road, the road to Ireland.

I could not give a more concise description of this road than it contained in one word—purpose. In its most dallying moments, looping round some pretty tree-clad hill or dipping into valley sweet with sheltered flowers, it still means to arrive; the dalliance is only momentary, only apparent; the ultimate purpose is continually present and manifest. I speak as if the road moved, and not the wayfarer; and, no doubt, the accurate man will fall foul of me for my paradox. Nevertheless, it is one of the simple truths which the merely accurate man is apt to miss. It is the road that really moves forward; at most, the traveler accompanies it, lagging ever a little behind. He never overtakes the road; it is always before him, just round the next corn, wriggling away like a snake from his pursuing wheels, always cheating, always beckoning, always eluding him.

The spirit of Telford, the man who dealt with stones and flints, hills and valleys, fields and rivers, and turned them all into miles, resides in his Holyhead road. So much of honest labor does not die, but takes in the passage of years a character and personality of its own. One is tempted to moralize about the travelers upon the road; all the toiling feet, all the dusty wheels, all the hearts, sad and joyful, that have passed that way. But these have vanished out of life and memory, leaving not a scratch on the surface; the road is a monument only to those who made it. It is Telford's road.

Secure in its purpose, the Holyhead road can afford to take on the color of its surroundings. When it is at Dunstable it does as Dunstable does, spreading itself as though land were of no value, and as though sunshine and a reposeful expansiveness were all that a road could desire. But it wears a different face far away in bleak Anglesey, where its miles are laid as a thread over stony moorlands.

Strong in the sense that it is a national and not a local road, it speaks different languages in the course of its varied career. It can be as British as Barnet, and as foreign as Pentre Voelas; it can be as dignified as Dunstable and as mean as Weedon; it can be as terse as Chirk or as redundat as Llanfairpwllgwyngyll.

FLICKERS DESTROY TELEPHONE POLES

Mistake the Hum of the Wires for the Sound of Insects.

Owing to the ravages of the yellow-hammers, or flickers, workmen have been kept busy repairing and replacing the posts of the new telephone line here ever since the birds arrived in the spring, says the Eddington (Me.) correspondent of the New York Sun.

While the posts of the telephone and telegraph were confined to the cleared land away from the woods, there was no trouble in keeping them in good condition for fifteen or twenty years, but when private and public enterprise extended the telephone to remote sporting camps and fishing grounds, the flickers began to peck holes in the soft arbor vitae wood, digging galleries far into the heart and making the sticks so weak that they broke off in high winds.

Until the white cedar, or arbor vitae, poles began to be employed for holding the wires aloft, the flickers did not disturb this species of trees. Most of the work performed by these birds is done upon the trunks of white birch, which is soft and easy to penetrate, and upon such other aged trees as had partly rotted, the decaying wood furnishing homes for the insects upon which the flickers subsist.

One may search the woods all day and never find a flicker nest in any arbor vitae, spruce or pine. No sooner, however, had the cedar trees been felled and set up along the sides of the roads to hold the wires for the sound of insects inside target for industrious birds, which not only dug holes for their nests in the soft trunks, but tunneled the wood in every direction.

Men who have observed flickers at work on the telephone lines say the birds mistake the constant humming kept up by the wires for the sound of isects inside the wood, and that the poles are ruined out of misdirected zeal in pursuit of grubs which do not exist.

A flicker on alighting on the side of a pole will give a few taps with his bill against the dry wood and then cock his head on one side to listen for borers. Hearing the wires singing and humming in the breeze, and feeling the pole tremble slightly from the pulsing sound, the flicker reasons that the whole stick is filled with toothsome grubs and at once begins to cut away the wood.

After working until he is tired, the bird seems to listen again, and, finding the sound is as loud as ever, and apparently deeper in the wood, he resumes his labor, penetrating deeper and deeper, until he has bored a hole clear through the stick.

In this manner the flickers have worked day after day, until there is not a whole pole left on any telephone line which runs through the woods. As a new pole is worth $3, and as the cost of cartage and setting is $2 or more, the expense of keeping a backwoods line in repair is more than the companies can stand, and double rates are charged to patrons who desire telephone communications from resorts that are far from open fields.

A REFORM TO BE MADE IN DANCING

The Masters Do Not Like the Young Man's Carlessness.

Dancing masters throughout the country have risen in their might, decisively and unanimously against the way the modern young man holds a girl when he is dancing a waltz or twostep, says the Brooklyn Eagle. The recent convention of the International Association of Masters of Dancing, held in Pittsburg, Pa., had little other important business to discuss. Hours that the professors of terpsichore annually spend, movements, all went this past month in heated debate as to how "ladies" should be held. There was not one dissenting voice as to the bad manners and bad form of the youth of today. Each master of dancing was agreed that the evil must be stopped. The only question was how best to stop it.

The way of the day is carelessness on the part of the young men, all the "professors" concede. These youths simply do not think, and their arms and hands, once conventionally placed, slip around to easier and more natural postures. In consequence, all over the country, in every town from California to Maine, "nice" girls are being held in positions that would do discredit to the toughest dance. The dancing masters say that unless something is done quickly dancing among good people will get a black eye. They have had to take the initiative for the reason that the young folks, men and girls alike, do not seem to realize this.

So out in Pittsburg the dancing men established a new position for the two-step and the waltz. Just what they agreed upon, just what evil they had to break down has been given in a series of pictures. One picture gave the new standard that is to be strictly adhered to and is to be taught all over the country from now on. Woe to the man or girl, the dancing teachers say, that will not adopt this. They will from henceforth be tabooed as "tough," and nothing but that.

The official posture of a year ago was an excellent one, just so long as it was not abused. But abuse and exaggeration of it came quickly. The two guiding arms, that of the man and that of the girl, instead of remaining down, stretched out, fingers simply lightly touching fingers, gradually drew up, crooked, in a manner never intended by any one, until at last they were bent double, up almost (sometimes quite) on a level with the faces, and crowded in between girl and man. In proper dancing fingers should only lightly touch. With these new developments, however, the girl's hand became awkwardly and roughly gripped and twisted backward, so that it could be tightly clutched when raised on high between the two young persons.

Of course, there are many public dancing places and balls, not only here, but in all the other cities of the country, as well, summer and winter, where dancing of this order is the common thing. In such assemblies it is expected, and only when seen by strangers who are unaccustomed to it is there comment and criticism. What has horrified the "professors" and incited them to hurried action this summer, is that all this winter, in city after city throughout the country, their pupils have broken away from orders and directions and are dancing with a decided tendency towards the worst in position.

Orders have gone out that all this summer the masters of ceremonies at the big summer resorts, who are nearly all dancing masters, shall exert their influence towards this reform. In every dancing school from Maine to the Pacific coast proper position is to be vigorously preached all next winter. The dancing masters are a unit in saying that the situation is extremely critical. The evil is so widespread, they say, that correcting it is going to be most difficult and decidedly uphill work.

What they are most astonished at is the number of seemingly nice young men and girls that have fallen into these ways.

The movement for this reform is so definite, though, and so strongly backed that the coming year is certain to see improvement. If improvement does not come and speedily it is altogether likely to be as the Dancing Masters' Association fears, that many mothers and fathers will set their faces plainly against their daughters and sons dancing at all. The new "position" is to be fought for definitely and thoroughly. It will be strange if the dancing teachers do not carry their point conclusively before many months have gone by.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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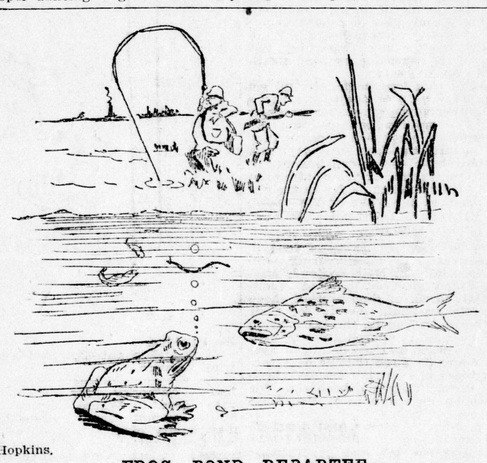
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CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought



Sis Hopkins.

FROG POND REPARTEE.

Mr. Frog—I hope none of those fishermen wil catch you today.

Mr. Fish—Oh, I'm too fly for their flies and too sharp for their hooks. But you don't want to let that fellow with the gun see you.

Mr. Frog—Oh, I'm not so green as I look.



SUNLIGHT SOAP IS RECOMMENDED BY THOSE WHO KNOW.

"'Housekeeper' wishes to know the best soap for washing linen and white things generally. You could not have asked me an easier question, 'Housekeeper,' for I can say unhesitatingly that the very greatest satisfaction can be got out of Sunlight Soap in this respect. It makes and keeps all cottons and linens a beautiful white color, with a remarkably small amount of labor. Follow the directions printed on every package."

"Domestic Science," The Ladies' Gazette

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.

Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Hurt the Hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 20a

MODERN FABLES BY GEORGE ADE

St. George and His Eight Hundred Microscopic Dragons.

Once there was a thoughtless Man who had been plugging along, eating three Square Ones each Day, gaining about a Pound a Month, and not taking any Care of himself at all.

One night he happened in on a Lecture Course to find out about the Germ Theory of Disease. When the Pictures were shot on the Screen he learned that ordinary Drinking Water and Many Kinds of Foods, such as he had been using, were chuck full of 3-eyed Dinguses with Curly Tails and long Feelers. The Lecturer explained that when a few Flocks of these Organisms moved into a Gentleman and began to play House and Nibble around it usually meant that there was going to be another Order for Satin Lining and Silver Handles.

The man who had been knocking around for Thirty-eight Years, drinking out of Hydrants and Troughs and eating any old Thing that could be Masticated, was Scared stiff when he realized how many thousands of times he had flirted with Death.

From that moment he decided that he would not touch any water unless it had been boiled and skimmed. When he could't get Boiled Water he would demand Vichy or Deep Rock or a certain Lithia containing .007 parts of Sillykilate of Polarium, which is Good for whatever you happen to have at the time.

Occasionally he would forget and take a Swig of Plain Water, the same as other People were drinking. Then when it was too late, he would recall those pictures of the Germs and he could imagine a whole menagerie of these little animals grazing around through his Inwards and leading bold Expeditions into the most remote Corridors of his being. After he had thought about them for a while they would seem to be about the size of Oyster Crabs, and sometimes it seemed to him he could feel their little Claws tickle when they were doing a Mobile Buck on the gleaming Surface of his Diaphragm. He wondered what would happen to him when all of them started to Gnaw their way out.

He began to wear a haggard, persecuted Look. The Microbes were hiding at every Corner, waiting to pounce out at him. In order to be able to stand them off he consulted the Authorities and found that it was No Use. The crafty little creatures were floating around in the Air and the only way to baffle them was to breathe through a Sieve. They were camped out by the Millions on a mouldy Piece of Bread, while one Cubic Inch of Roquefort Cheese contained 14,500,000 of them, many of them Bearded and wearing curved Horns, the same as a Billy Goat. He began to drink Carbolic Acid. It is horrible to know that one is Slumbering the brutal Bacilli are climing up the Brass Bedstead and over the flowered Spread and tunneling into the System from all directions, When a Man begins to realize that he is merely a Repository for a large Zoo of Micro-Cannibals he feels Unworthy and Discouraged.

This man became so worried and apprehensive that he could not sleep of Nights. So he began to read up on Nervousness and learned that he would have to let up on Tea and Coffee and Cigars and Pastry and nearly everything else that he really liked. He put himself on a Diet of Asbestos Breakfast Biscuit and some other kind of Health Fodder which resembled the Excelsior Packing that comes around Lamp Chimneys, When he was Thirsty he had a little Sterilized Milk or a nice refreshing Cup of would-be imitation Coffee made out of parched Barley. He began to take his Temperature and examine his Blood under a Microscope. When he discovered that a minute form of Tadpole was playing hide-and-seek among the Corpuscles, he gave a low moan and ordered a fresh lot of Insect Powder.

Now it is well established that He who begins to scrutinize his Interior Economy and Brood over the Condition of the Germs that he happens to be Chaperoning will get ready, sooner or later, to do what is known as the Appendicitis Act. Every time this Man had a Stitch in the Side he went and shaved himself and brushed his Hair and got ready to make a neat, respectable appearance on the Operating Table. Then the Doctor would come and go over him with a silver-plated tack hammer and try to locate the imaginary Lumpus. It would require an awful Argument to convince the Man that he was All Right.

As might have been expected, he began to get Daffy on the Subject of Nutritive Qualities in Food. This was another wild Tack for which the Scientific Works and the Health Hints in the Paper were responsible. At the Table he would poke suspiciously at the Dishes and would want to know how much Nitrogen, Carbon, Starch, Dextrine, Sugar and Albumen they contained. It took away the Appetite for those who had to associate with him. Instead of going ahead and Eating, he merely monkeyed with Chemical Compounds, and used his Stomach as a Retort. He began to exhibit the jerky Mannerisms of a Kansas Reformer, and it was whispered at the office that he was slightly Touched. But he was not. He was simply making a consistent Effort to conform to the new-fangled Science of Living, and it was wearing him to a Rack of Bones.

One day while he was in a condition of Panic from having, in an unguarded Moment, eaten some underdone Ham which probably contained the deadly Trichinae, in walked his Brother Thomas, who was traveling Auditor for an Investment Company. Thomas was Fat and Sassy, with a Patch of Red on each Cheek.

"Ah, Brother," said the Germ Gladiator, "I judge by your nippy Appearance you have been subsisting on Gluten and dodging the Bacilli."

"What in Thunder are Bacilli" asked Brother Thomas.

"Surely you are aware that the Universe lately has been overrun by small Bugs, invisible to the Naked Eye," said the Learned Brother. "If a Bulf Bacillus with a Blue Stinger gets into you it means Lumbago. If one of the six-legged Fellows with a plaid Husk starts a Hatchery somewhere on your Preserves, then you may consider yourself elected for Spinal Meningitis, and so on. There are now over 500 Varieties running at large seeking whom they may Devour. I have figured that it is impossible for any Person to escape them for any Length of Time. Our only Hope is to prepare for the Battle by eating petrified Wafers, drinking Anti-Septic and keeping a private Drug Store in the Closet. For three Months I have been in a hand-to-hand Struggle. I am still in the Ring, but I am getting wobbly. I never can tell what minute a Germ is going to sneak up behind me and Soak me good. It keeps one pretty Busy when one has to have his Eye peeled for 800 different kinds, knowing that the whole Push has it in for One."

"That is strange," said Brother Thomas. "I have been all over the Country, putting up at bad Beaneries, eating and drinking everything I wanted, from Pie to Pilsener, drinking 87 different samples of Well Water in Country Hotels and raising Cain generally. I have not carried any Drugs with me. Neither have I sat up at night to throttle the Animalculae when they came in through the Window to do me Dirt. How does it happen that I, who have taken no precautions, am Strong as an Ox and feeling Boss, while you, who have been making such an inteligent Warfare on the little Rascals, look as if you were ripe for a plain white Cot in the Ward for Incurables?"

"It seems," said the Sufferer, "that the pesky things show a Spirit of Retaliation. They get after the People who are trying to Investigate them."

MORAL—Never arouse a sleeping Germ.

Some men are so busy reforming everything in general that they haven't time to reform anything in particular.

Torturing Piles

First symptoms—Moisture; intense itching, stinging; desire to scratch, most at night. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often protrade, ulcerate and bleed. Instant relief; no pain; no knife. Certain cure—simply use

Swayne's Ointment

Harmless; healing. Half a century's test proves that it never fails. At druggists. 50 Cents. To try before you buy, address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in a plain wrapper, A SAMPLE BOX FREE.

vi

MANY PEOPLE SUFFER WITH CATARRH OF KIDNEYS.

Pe-ru-na Is Invaluable in Such Cases.



Backache Is Often the First Symptom of Catarrh of the Kidneys

DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

Pe-ru-na Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Ailments of the Kidneys.

Fred R. Pennell, Pianist, Grand Opera House, Hot Springs, Ark., writes:

"Two years ago I came to Hot Springs to take the baths and be treated for bladder and kidney trouble. After spending two months here under the care of one of the most prominent physicians and receiving little or no benefit, I was persuaded to try Peruna. I had little faith in it, but after using one bottle I noticed a marked improvement. Three bottles entirely cured me. I can cheerfully recommend Peruna to anyone afflicted as I was."—Fred R. Pennell.

Thomas M. Hicks, 1131 Thirteenth street, Louisville, Ky., writes:

"Neglected colds, irregular habits and overwork brought on serious kidney and bladder trouble. My blood seemed inflammed with poison, my stomach became entirely demoralized, a bad odor emanated from my urine, and I realized I was a sick man. The doctors dosed me to their heart's content, but I kept growing worse. Then fortune brought Peruna to my notice, and I at once began to mend. I kept taking it for five months before I was completely cured. I feel now that I owe my life to Peruna, and will never cease to be grateful."—Thomas M. Hicks.

S. L. Earle, Superintendent of Streets, Jacksonville, Fla., writes:

"I am a firm believer in Peruna. I find that it has been of practical benefit to a number of the men employed in the Street Cleaning Department in the city of Jacksonville. They are especially exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and a number who caught cold, which later developed into pneumonia, kidney or liver trouble, were cured through the use of Peruna."—S. L. Earle, Superintendent of Streets.

Mr. J. Brake, of Petrolea, Ont., Canada, writes:

"Four years ago I had a severe attack of Bright's disease, which brought me so low the doctor said nothing more could be done for me. I began to take Peruna and Manalin, and in three months I was a well man, and have continued so ever since."—J. Brake.

At the appearance of the first symptom of kidney trouble Peruna should be taken. This remedy strikes at once the very root of the disease. It at once relieves the catarrhal kidneys of the stagnant blood, preventing the escape of serum from the blood. Peruna stimulates the kidneys to excrete from the blood the accumulating poison, and thus prevents the convulsions which are sure to follow if the poisons are allowed to remain. It gives great vigor to the heart's action and digestive system, both of which are apt to fail rapidly in this disease.

Peruna cures catarrh of the kidneys simply because it cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

WESTERN FAIR

London, Sept. 11 to 19, 1903.

Entries Positively Close Sept. 10.

Great Prospects. Space Filling Rapidly.
Entries Ahead of Former Years.

Excellent array of Special Attactions and immense Fireworks including representation of

"The Bombardment of Alexandria"

Five evenings.

For official programme and prize lists, apply to

LT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, President. J. A. NELLES, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice. — Cushions! Cushions! Feathers and Down, from 50 cents up. Goose Feather Pillows, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, Couches, Chairs and Stoves of all kinds, at Hunt & Sons', Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

Hay Fever Unknown.

Certain it is, and many years of careful experience are back of the statement, that hay fever, and kindred annoying and troublesome summer affections distressing to so many thousands all over the country, recurring as regularly as July and August, are absolutely unknown in the "Highlands of Ontario." Thousands of people go to Muskoka, Georgian Bay or the Lake of Bays every year for nothing else but to avoid hay fever, and find perfect immunity from the ailment, and many by going there regularly for a period of a few years are said to be permanently cured.

Hay fever booklet can be had free for the asking by applying to J. D McDonald, D. P. A., Toronto. 74-n-wty

Splendid Service to New York

Three fast trains leave London daily for New York, via the Grand Trunk Railway. The New York Express leaves London 4:35 p.m., daily, carrying parlor car to Hamilton, connecting with through Pullman to New York, arriving 9:13 a.m. A dining car is also attached at Hamilton, serving supper "a la carte." The two night trains leave London 12:35 a.m. and 3:32 a.m. arriving New York 4:35 p.m. and 8:48 p.m., both carrying Pullman cars. For tickets, reservation, etc., apply at Grand Trunk city ticket office, Richmond and Dundas streets, or depot ticket office 79-kxt

Pennsylvania Railroad Seashore Excursion

Aug. 25. Last of the season. Only $10 round trip from Lewiston, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo. Tickets good to return within 15 days. Train leaving Buffalo 8:30 p.m. connects at Broad street station, Philadelphia, with train to Atlantic City, via Delaware River Bridge, All-Rail Route. Apply to agent, N. Y. C. and H. R. R., or address B. P. Fraser, P. A. B. D., 307 Main street, Ellicott Square, Buffalo. 80c wtz

The counterfeiter may believe that "imitation is the sincerest flattery."

AMBERGRIS SEIZURE

100 Pounds of Precious Substance Held at Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 22.—Deputy Collector Delaney and Inspector Brinker have seized 100 pounds of ambergris, alleged to have been stolen at Victoria three days ago. The value of the concretion is at the present wholesale market $20 an ounce, making the seizure worth about $48,000. The reason for the seizure is that the cargo was brought into the city without any manifest and no registration. Hardly had the seizures been made when Capt. Grant, manager of the Canadian whaling fleet, and Capt. Adams, master of a whaler which had just returned to Victoria from a cruise, in which the ambergris was picked up in mid-ocean, arrived here, claiming the property as their own, and charge a sailor with the theft of the same.

SAVED HIS LIFE.

That's What John J. Burns Says Dodd's Kidney Pills Did for Him.

Darnley, P. E. I., Aug. 17.—John J. Burns, lot 18, Darnley, has given for publication a statement concerning his wonderful cure of Inflammation of the Kidneys by Dodd's Kidney Pills. It reads:

"For over eight years I suffered from Chronic Inflammation of the Loins and Kidneys. It got so bad I could scarcely sit, walk or sleep. I was about to give up in despair when I was led to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and they did a wonderful work for me. I am completely cured and anyone who knows me can vouch for it that Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else cured me."

If the Disease is of the Kidneys or from the Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

It is sometimes well to remember that if you don't say a thing you will have no occasion to unsay it later.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

HE FAVORS THE G. T. P.

A Western Conservative Says It Will Be a Boon.

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—John Hawkes, of Carnduff, Assa., a leading Conservative of the Northwest Territories, writes to the press a strong letter of approval of the Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental road as a means of relief from the present railway congestion in the Territories. His letter concludes as follows: "The Grand Trunk Pacific will, in my humble opinion, be a boon to Canada at large, and to no part of Canada more than to the Territories. As an old resident of the Territories I welcome it as the best and most encouraging event that has ever crossed the horizon of the prairie country, and if I might venture a word of advice to my fellow-residents in the Territories it is to study the matter on its merits, and refuse to allow any mere question of party to influence them when the development, and to a large extent the whole future of the Territories are in the balance, for if we do not get this road what else is there in sight that will do one tithe as much for us as we may reasonably expect from this trunk road?"

DOG'S DIAMOND EARRINGS

Skip Has $2,000 in His Lugs and Is Lost.

New York, Aug. 22.—Skip, who wears diamond earrings valued at $2,000, is somewhere out in the wide world, either lost or in the hands of thieves. His owner, wealthy Lloyd Phoenix, who has a handsome home at No. 21 East Thirty-third street, is grieved deeply. Cooper, the butler, is almost frantic.

For twelve years Skip has been the pet of Mr. Phoenix, who is a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club and a noted globe trotter. Most of the life of Skip has been spent aboard Mr. Phoenix's ocean-going steam yacht Intrepid. He came as a pup into the possession of Mr. Phoenix. He is a little dog, with black, silken hair of the spaniel type. His master got him in Holland. He paid a large sum of money for him. But aside from that Skip is very bright, and his master liked him for his personal qualities. As an attestation of his regard he caused a $2,000 pair of diamonds to be set in the dog's ears about two years ago.

Mr. Phoenix is aboard his yacht off Sandy Hook, attending the yacht races. About a week ago Skip became rather ill, and he was sent home in the care of the butler.

The dog was restless and lonely ashore, and when five days ago the front door of the house was left open he slipped away. As soon as he was missed the butler started a hunt for him. He was tracked to Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. There all trace of him was lost.

PETER WILL ABDICATE

Unless Matters Mend at the Servian Capital.

London, Aug. 22. — From a Russian official source at Belgrade it is asserted that King Peter twice within ten days has threatened to abdicate, not only personally, but on behalf of the Karageorgevitch dynasty, if the present distracting situation in the Servian capital continues.

Don't be surprised to find yourself on your uppers if you sit around waiting for a dead man's shoes.

THIS BURGLAR IS AN ARTIST

"Gentleman George" Tells of His Strange Career.

SOLD PLUNDER TO GOVERNMENT

Dressed Like the Real Thing and With Wife Lived in Handsome Apartments.

New York, Aug. 22. — "Gentleman George" or Henry W. Brooks, or George Robinson, who, arrayed in clawhammer coat, dined out early in the evening and robbed houses when the night was older, confessed Thursday that since last September he had committed thirty-nine burglaries.

This American "Raffles" has no companion to act as a foil to his brilliancy, but his wife lived with him in very expensive apartments in houses which he used as a basis for operations. She is said to be a woman of excellent family, who knows nothing of the real calling of her husband. Where she is now is a mystery. The police say they have pledged themselves to give no clue to her place of abode.

Not the least of the more than ordinary features of this man's career is the fact that he disposed of much of his plunder to the United States assay office in this city.

His clothes were cut by the best tailors and his linen and neckwear selected with care. He referred to himself as a member of clubs and paid from $30 to $50 a week for board for himself and wife in houses in the midst of one of the wealthiest sections of the city.

Robinson talked over his affairs with Inspector McClusky and Capt. Langan, smoking a cigar which the inspector had given to him.

"I'm afraid I've caused your men a great deal of inconvenience," said Robinson. "They wounded me in the leg. I wish to credit their marksmanship, if nothing else. They might have hit a little higher." Here he laid his hand on his heart.

"I suppose," he said, "I have what you call a record. My real name is Harry W. Brooks. I was born in New Haven, Conn. I come of a good family, concerning whom it will be useless for you to inquire."

He said he once was convicted of burglary and once accidentally shot a woman, but was convicted just the same. Then he went on:

"At first I went about the matter in a conventional way. I took great risks and obtained little booty.

"'Harry, or George rather,' I said to myself, 'don't be cheap. Be scientific. Employ a system.' To my careful methods I owe whatever success I achieved last year.

"I reasoned the matter out along the lines that if I wanted to work unmolested I should have a place where the police would be least likely to look for me. I decided the best method was burglary of the overhead variety, so I purchased rope ladders, hooks, and various things useful in enabling me to drop from the roof to the second or third story. The rope ladder I attached to a chimney or something of the kind, windows were often open, and if I heard any noise it was easy for me to climb back again to safety. I again decided to work only in territory where the prosperous live, and decided to be prosperous looking on that account.

"I usually waited until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. Then I got through the scuttle of the house where I lived and went about my business. I estimate I got $25,000 worth of jewelry, but as I disposed of the articles hurriedly I realized scarcely $4,000."

Capt. Langan thinks the value of "Gentleman George's" booty was nearly $100,000. Robinson's policy was to melt up all gold and silver articles and sell the produce to the United States assay office in Wall street.

GUILTY OF EXTORTION

Parks, the Labor Leader, May Get Five Years.

New York, Aug. 22. — Samuel J. Parks, the labor leader, who has been on trial for several days charged with extortion in demanding and receiving money from various employers under threat that he would call strikes, was found guilty last night. The jury was out about four hours. The assistant district attorney asked that the prisoner be remanded for two weeks in order to dispose of other indictments against him. To this counsel for the prisoner demurred and Recorder Goff remanded him until Monday, when should sufficient evidence be presented by the district attorney, he will consider the question of a further postponement.

The penalty for the offense which Parks was convicted is imprisonment for not more than five years.

WITHIN THE CONCLAVE

Cardinal Gibbons Relates Some Interesting Facts.

Rome, Aug. 21.—L'Avenire D'Italia, a Catholic organ of Bologna, publishes an interview that Marquis Crispoll had with Cardinal Gibbons at the Turin station. The cardinal said that Cardinal Sarto was in earnest when he pleaded to be excused from being elected Pope.

With trembling voice, and eyes streaming with tears, he asked the cardinals to fix their attention upon worthier men. When the next scrutiny showed that he was still preferred he offered proof after proof of his personal and intellectual unfitness. His humility, sincerity and evident wisdom speedily won the votes of a great majority of the Sacred College.

Cardinal Gibbons said that the Austrian veto of the possible election of Cardinal Rampolla came as a thunderbolt. When Cardinal Jan Puzyna Kniaz von Kozielsko, Bishop of Cracow, arose and announced the veto, and said that he spoke in the name of Emperor Francis Joseph, the Sacred College remained stupefied at the audacity. Apart from this incident the internal life of the conclave was regular and edifying.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
J. M. CAMPBELL.
Bay of Islands.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
WM. DANIELS.
Springhill, N. S.

I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
GEO. TINGLEY.
Albert Co., N. B.

PEN PICTURE OF TUNNEL HORROR

Two Survivors Relate Their Thrilling Experience.

EXITS COMPLETELY BLOCKED

The Crowd Incredulous When Warned of Disaster, Refusing to Move—How the Couple Escaped.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—English papers just received give further details of the horrible accident on the underground railway in Paris. The Temps publishes the impressions of M. Alfred Martin, correspondent of the Gazette de Charleroi, who, with his wife, was in the burning train. Both M. and Mme. Martin escaped uninjured:

My wife and I had taken the train (M. Martin said) at about 7 o'clock, at the Place de Clichy. On arrival at the Boulevard Barbes we were asked to get out. The flooring of the motor carriage had just caught fire, but this first outbreak was put out with hand grenades. The train then proceeded slowly. At the Rue de l'Ailemagne and at Belleville station, however, we were stopped once more. It was the first train which had broken down, and which was blocking the way. The power of our train was needed to push the first train along. For the second time we had to get out. A third train coming up, we got on it, and it followed in the wake of the other two trains. This advance behind a burning train was very imprudent.

At the Gare des Couronnes there was another stop. The travelers became impatient and swore, or else they laughed and joked, but none of them was conscious of the impending danger. At one moment the stationmaster could not distinguish the signals any longer. He was about to give the signal of departure, when two terrified employes came from the direction of Belleville shouting "Sauve qui peut." There was a scene of rushing and scrambling. The dominant note, however, was fright, but rather incredulity, and fear of being the victims of a practical joke, as well as anger at seeing the journey interrupted. However, the bulk of the travelers, and we were with them, moved towards the stairs. Cries are heard, 'Where are my three-halfpence, where are my three-halfpence."

It was impossible, however, to get out into the street. The stairs of the Couronnes station were encumbered by people coming down to take the train. They did not want to make way for us; although we told them there was a serious accident they received our words derisively.

The two streams of passengers were thus at a standstill at the foot of the stairs. The crush was awful. A small column of smoke was already advancing from the direction of Menilmontant. At that moment I had an inspiration. Had I remained with my unfortunate companions at the station of the Rue des Couronnes, I would probably have lost my life. But, wishing to spare my wife, who was almost fainting, the ordeal of a crush, I took her by the arm and said, "Let us walk back to Belleville."

We stepped on the line with about ten other people, and we started. Hardly had we gone ten yards in the tunnel when the light failed. We were in total darkness. We shouted, we called, and an employs arrived carrying a red lantern. He placed himself at the head of our party, and we proceeded.

The smoke, which was becoming thicker every minute, drove us before it, while an acrid smell similar to that of ammonia vitiated the air. I had the feeling that one or two people behind us were falling. I heard a woman's cry, but I had all the trouble in the world to hold out myself and to support my wife, who was tottering. I did not turn my head, nor did anyone else, so completely absorbed were we by the instinct of self-preservation. We arrived at the station of Belleville, which was crowded.

The people thronging the staircase did not wish to go up. They were calling out for their three-halfpence. We cried, we entreated, but they would not give way to us. The unconsciousness of the crowd in face of the danger was incredible. However, we got out. We were up to our necks in smoke. I sprang forward with my fists extended and we managed to get up the staircase. We saw the sky, we breathed again, and were saved.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PENSIONS FOR PRIESTS

Pope Pius Is to Reward the Conclavists.

Rome, Aug. 22.—The Pope has decided to issue "motu proprio," a brief according compensations to the priests who acted as conclavists. To some will be given ecclesiastical dignities, to others spiritual favors, and to the rest of them pensions, the amount of which depends upon the Pope.

Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, N. S. W., who, owing to the distance, could not arrive in time to assist at the conclave, is expected to reach Naples today. He will come direct to Rome and present the congratulations of the Australians to Pope Pius.

10,000 Operatives Idle.

Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 22. — The Pacific, the Pemberton and the Everett mills, three of the largest corporations in this city, were shut down today for two weeks, throwing out of work about ten thousand operatives. It is possible that nearly all the other mills will fall into line and close.

Killed by Gas.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22.—Two children were killed by inhaling illuminating gas early today. The dead children are Clara and Bertha Loder. Their mother and two other children are in a dangerous condition.

Special Notice

JAMES WILSON & CO.

REMOVED TO

238 Dundas Street

Where they have now the balance of their large stock, all listed and ready for sale in whole or in part, suitable to the desire of the buyer.

As this stock was well bought, this is an opportunity that all in the grocery trade should take advantage of.

We also at same time offer all furnishings required in the grocery business, namely:

**Five Sets Scales, two computing included,
Second-hand Awning, Coffee Mill,
Eleven large Tea Cannisters, Glass Show Cases,
Wagon, Two Buggies, Harness, Sleigh, Cutter,
and a lot of other goods not enumerated.
Also One Large Refrigerator.**

We invite inspection of stock and stock book as to price.

JAMES WILSON & CO.

238 DUNDAS STREET.

All accounts due us must be paid at once, otherwise will be given to our solicitor.

HERE SINCE 1851.

ALWAYS SEE THAT THE MATCHES YOU BUY BEAR THE NAME

"EDDY"

When you use E. B. Eddy's Matches you can rely on a QUICK, SURE, "LIGHT" every time, whether it be a PARLOR or a SULPHUR Match that is used.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

DONALD McLEAN, AGENT, 436 RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

Whiskard's

3 Busy Stores
228, 230 and 232 DUNDAS STREET.

During Our Great Reducing Stock Sale

We are cutting prices at a great loss to us, which means a great saving of money to all who come to Our Great Sale.

Velveteen Dept.

Great Velveteen Sale.

10 pieces of Black Striped Velveteen, our price was 25c, we are selling it now at 10c yard.

Myrtle Green Velveteen, regular 25c. Sale Price 10c yard.

Fancy check Velveteen, in black and gray, was 35c. Sale Price 10c yard.

Don't forget Our Great Silk Plush Sale.

Great Sale of Gold Embroidered Silk Table Covers.

Gold Embroidered Silk Table Covers, regular price was $1 50. Sale Price 90c each.

Gold Embroidered Silk Table Covers, were $2 and $2 25. Sale Price $1 25.

One only, Blue Satin Heavy Raised Embroidery-Worked Table Cover, regular price $5, now half-price, $2 50.

Corset Department.

50c Fine Gray Summer Corsets, in size 18. Any lady who can use this size can have them at 19c pair.

$1 Fine Corsets, in most of the sizes. Sale Price 50c pair.

Ribbon Department.

Special Sales Going on all the Time.

Satin Stripe Ribbon, about 3 inches wide, they are worth 8c, we have a lot of colors. We are clearing them out at 2c yard.

Big Sale of Colored Silk Chiffons.

42 and 44 inches wide, regular 39c and 50c. Sale Price 25c yard.

Big Sale of Black Ostrich Feathers.

All cut prices, some half price, 15c, 19c, 25c and 35c each.

Ladies' Large Size Black Shopping Bags, 25c, 35c and 49c each.

Big Line of Black and Colored Ospreys, at half price.

Baldwin's 4-ply Black Yarn selling at $1 25 per pound.

Gents' Furnishings,

Every Line Must Be Cleared Out.

Gents' Sample Fancy Cotton Hose, special value at 25c, now selling at 10c pair.

Gents' Fine Black Cotton Hose, at half price, 10c and 12½c pair.

ILLNESS OF MR. DAVIDSON

Manitoba's Secretary Has a Paralytic Stroke.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 22.—Hon. J. A. Davidson, provincial secretary, was seized with a paralytic stroke in his apartments at the legislative buildings at 4 o'clock yesterday. The stroke affected Mr. Davidson's right side. Sunday it is hoped that Mr. Davidson will have sufficiently recovered to permit of his removal to Neepawa, where he lives. Mrs. Davidson was with her husband when he was stricken.

BRITISH CRICKETERS

A Team Coming to Canada This September.

London, Aug. 22.—Sir Timothy Carew O'Brien, leading member of the Middlesex cricket eleven, and a former member of the Oxford eleven, has accepted the invitation of the Philadelphia Cricket Council to take a team to the United States in September to play in Philadelphia, New York and Canada.

DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society.

Call at our office and secure one of our

"SAVINGS BANKS"

on making a deposit of One Dollar.

This is a good way to save money in small sums, as these "banks" cannot be opened except at our office. Try one. Full information at No. 1 Masonic Temple.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

F. H. BUTLER,

STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

THE MARKETS

STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

H. C. Becher, broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, Aug. 22—Close.—Until the publication of the bank statement there was nothing doing, but the undertone of the market was strong. The attendance on the floor was very light, owing to the yacht race and London being closed. Traders were rather inclined to play the bull side, expecting large increase in cash of the banks and a decrease in loans. The statement, as has been the case so often in the past, was a complete surprise. Instead of showing a decrease in loans, it showed an increase of $9,500,000. On the other hand, the deposits were about $45,000,000 less. The effect upon sentiment of the bank exhibit was unfavorable, and traders who bought during the morning threw over their holdings. The liquidation over, it became evident that there were few stocks for sale and a gradual rally ensued, which carried prices back to the opening quotations. The feature of the industrial market was Realty, preferred, which continued to be under pressure. Sentiment at the close was inclined to be bearish.

NEW YORK.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

New York, Aug. 22.

	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
Amal Copper	48	48	46½	47
American Sugar Co.	115	115	114¾	114¾
American Locomotive	18½	..	..	..
American Foundry	32½	32¾	32¼	32¾
American Refining	41	41¼	41	41⅛
Atcheson Com	61½	61⅛	60¾	61
B. & O.	82½	82½	81⅝	82
Brooklyn Tran	44½	44½	44	44
C. P. R.	125	125	124¾	124¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	32¾	32¾	32½	32½
Delaware and Hudson	164	..	..	..
Erie	29¼	29½	28¾	29
Erie Pfd	66¼	66⅝	66⅛	66¼
Illinois Central	132½	..	..	..
Kan. and Tex. pref	41½	..	..	..
Louisville and Nashville	104	104	103¾	103¾
Manhattan	133½	133½	133¼	133¼
Metropolitan St. Ry	113½	113¼	113¼	113¼
Mexican Central	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
M. P.	93⅛	94	92⅝	92⅝
N. Y. Central	122½	122⅝	121¾	122⅝
Norfolk and W	62½	..	..	..
Ont. and West	22⅞	..	..	..
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Pennsylvania	123⅛	123¾	123¼	123⅝
Reading	54⅝	55	54¼	54¼
Rock Island	27¼	27⅝	25⅞	27
Southern Ry	22	22	21½	21½
Southern Pacific	44½	44½	44	44
St. Paul	141	141½	139⅞	140⅞
Twin City	93	..	..	..
T. C. I.	41⅛	41½	41	41
Union Pacific	75	75½	74	74¼
U. S. Leather	8¼	8⅛	8	8
U. S. Steel, com	21⅞	22	21⅝	21⅞
U. S. Steel, Pfd	70	70	69¾	70
Wabash, Pfd	34¾	35	34¾	35
Western Union Tel	83½	..	..	..

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported for The Advertiser by F. H. Butler, stock broker.

Chicago, Aug. 22.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Sept	80⅛	81⅛	79⅞	79¾
Dec	81⅞	81⅞	80⅝	81
May	83⅞	83⅞	83	83
Corn—Sept	51⅞	52	51⅝	51⅝
Dec	51¾	52⅛	51½	51½
May	52⅞	52⅞	52	52
Oats—Sept	35	35	34½	34½
Dec	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36¼
May	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅜
Pork—Sept	12 95	13 00	12 87	12 87
Oct	13 00	13 15	13 00	13 00
Lard—Sept	8 22	....	8 22	8 25
Oct	7 70	....	....	....
S. Ribs—Sept	7 70	7 77	7 70	7 77
Oct	7 85	7 87	7 80	7 87

STOCK BONDS GRAIN All standard investment securities bough and sold for cash or on margin.

H. C. BECHER, Stock Broker,
Long Distance Phone 213. 412 Richmond St. tzx

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, Aug. 22.

There was a large attendance at the market here today. Small stuff was again the feature of the market. Nearly every vehicle contained its quota of the small products of the farm. The market gardeners were out in full force, and the display in their line was excellent. Considering the amount of stuff offered sales were brisk, and prices remained steady for most of the lines represented.

Grain—About 20 loads of oats were offered; three of the number were new oats, and they sold at 80c per cental; the old oats sold at 87c to 90c per cental. One load of wheat went at $1 25 per cental.

Hay and Straw—About 10 loads of hay offered, and sales were made at $7 to $8 per ton. A couple of loads of straw sold at $3 and $3 50 per load.

Butter and Eggs—There was considerable butter offered and prices seemed firmer, at 17c for most of the crocks, and 18c to 20c for pound rolls; creamery sells at 21c to 22c per pound. Eggs were in fair supply at 13c per dozen for store lots, and 13c to 14c by the basket.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes were in fair demand at 40c to 50c per bushel; corn was dull, at 8c per dozen for the best; tomatoes are very scarce, especially home-grown, of which there were only a few baskets on sale, at 75c per 20 pounds; imported tomatoes sold at 40c for the 8-quart and 60c for the 12-quart basket; other vegetables as quoted.

Fruits—Apples were plentiful, especially the inferior kinds, and sales were made at 60c to $1 per bushel; pears were scarce and those offered were not very choice, selling at $1 per bushel, or 30c per peck; plums were plentiful, at 30c to 35c for the 12-quart basket; peaches were in large supply, at 25c to 30c for the 8-quart and 40c for the 12-quart basket; thimbleberries are about done, and those offered sold at 6c to 7c per box.

Poultry—The bulk of the offerings in this line were dressed spring chickens, which sold at 50c to 75c per pair; quite a number of nice plump fowls sold at 65c per pair; ducks, dressed, were scarce at 75c to $1 per pair; very little live poultry offered.

Dressed Hogs—There were only about a dozen offered, and they sold at $8 60 per 100 pounds.

Live Hogs—The price for Monday will be 10c to 15c lower than last Monday, and $6 10 to $6 15 per 100 pounds will be the figures; small pigs sold at $5 50 to $7 50 per pair.

Butchers' Meats—There was about the usual supply on sale; prices were about as quoted.

Honey sold at 9c to 10c per pound for strained, and 11c to 12c for that in the comb.

GRAIN, PER CENTAL.

Wheat, new	$1 20	@	$1 25
Wheat, old	1 20	@	1 20
Corn	1 00	@	1 10
Oats, old	87	@	90
Oats, new	78	@	80
Wheat	$1 25	@	$1 25
Oats	80	@	90
Rye	95	@	1 00
Peas	1 40	@	1 50
Barley	80	@	85
Buckwheat	90	@	1 10

GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.

Wheat	75	@	75
Corn	58	@	72
Oats	27⅘	@	30⅘
Rye	53	@	55
Peas	92	@	94
Barley	31	@	43
Buckwheat	50	@	52

SEEDS, PER BUSHEL.

Clover seed, alsike	6 00	@	7 00
Clover seed, red	7 00	@	8 00
Timothy seed	1 50	@	2 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, per ton	7 00	@	8 00
Straw, per ton	5 00	@	5 00
Straw, per load	3 00	@	3 00
Hay, baled, wholesale	7 50	@	8 50

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, per cwt	6 10	@	6 15
Pigs, per pair	5 00	@	7 50
Sows, per cwt	4 00	@	4 25
Fat cattle, per cwt	3 25	@	3 75
Cows, each	25 00	@	37 00

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	11	@	14
Chickens, per pair	50	@	75
Ducks, per pair	75	@	1 00
Geese, each	65	@	90
Spring chickens, pair pair	45	@	70

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	50	@	60
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	10
Spring chickens, per pair	45	@	60

BUTCHERS' MEATS.

Pork, per cwt	8 50	@	8 60
Veal, per cwt	6 00	@	8 00
Beef, per cwt	5 50	@	6 50
Veal, fronts, per lb	7	@	7
Veal, hinds, per lb	9	@	10

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Honey, strained, per lb	9	@	10
Eggs, doz., new-laid	14	@	15
Eggs, doz., basket lots	12½	@	15
Honey, in comb, per lb	11½	@	12
Butter, crocks, per lb	15	@	17
Butter, rolls, per lb	18	@	19
Butter, creamery, per lb	[illegible]	@	22

FRUITS.

Apples, per bu	40	@	1 00
Apples, per peck	15	@	25
Pears, per peck	30	@	40
Peaches, 12-quart basket	30	@	40
Peaches, 8-quart basket	20	@	30
Plums, 12-quart basket	40	@	45
Thimbleberries, per box	7	@	8

HIDES AND SKINS.

Wool, washed, per lb	17	@	17
Wool, unwashed, per lb	9	@	9
Hides, No. 2, per lb	6	@	6
Hides, No. 3, per lb	5	@	5
Tallow, rendered	5	@	5
Tallow, rough	3	@	3½

VEGETABLES.

New potatoes, per bu	40	@	50
New potatoes, peck	15	@	15
Peas, shelled, quart	15	@	15
Cabbage, per doz	40	@	50
Cauliflowers, per doz	50	@	75
Beets, per doz. bunches	20	@	20
Onions, doz. bunches	20	@	20
Radishes, doz. bunches	15	@	20
Lettuce, doz. bunches	15	@	20
Carrots, doz. bunches	20	@	20
Asparagus, doz. bunches	40	@	40
Cucumbers, per doz	10	@	15
Rhubarb, per doz	20	@	20
Beans, per quart	3	@	5
Tomatoes, per lb	3	@	4
Beans, per peck	20	@	20
Vegetable marrows, doz	50	@	80

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.—Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red western winter, new, firm, 6s 4d; No. 1 northern spring strong, 6s 10d; No. 1 California, no stock. Futures quiet; Sept., 6s 5⅝d; Oct., 6s 5⅝d; Dec., 6s 6⅛d.

Corn—Spot, American mixed steady, 4s 7d. Futures dull; Sept., 4s 6⅞d; Oct., 4s 6⅞d.

Peas—Canadian quiet, 5s 6d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter quiet, 8s 3d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast firm, £6 to £6 10s.

Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 62s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess western, 75s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 61s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, firm, 53s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, steady, 52s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, steady, 52s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 51s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 46s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, strong, 54s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, steady, 37s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, firm, 39s; American refined, in pails, strong, 49s 9d.

Butter—Good United States steady, 75s.

Cheese—Strong; American finest white, 49s 6d; do, colored, 51s.

Tallow—Prime city steady, 23s 3d; Australian (in London) dull, 29s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—Strong, 42s 3d.

Rosin—Common quiet, 5s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined, 6⅛d; nominal.

Linseed Oil—Dull, 21s 6d.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot dull, 24s 9d.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—Wheat—Good demand; new winter wheat, 74c, on a 5c freight to outside mills and low freights to New York; goose, 67c for No. 2 east; spring, 74c for No. 1 and 73c for No. 2 east; Manitoba firm, at 99c for No. 1 hard, 98c for No. 1 northern, and 94½c for northern, Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour—Ninety per cent patents, $2 95 in buyers' bags, middle freights; choice brands are 15c to 20c higher. Millfeed—Steady; cars of shorts at $17 50 and bran at $13 50 to $14 in bulk, middle freights. Barley—Steady, at 42c for No. 3 extra and 40c for No. 3, middle freights. Rye at 50c for No. 2 and 49c to 50c for new, middle freights. Corn—Firmer; Canadian is nominal, at 54c for cars west; American, 59½c for No. 3 mixed, 60c for No. 3 yellow, and 60½c for No. 2 yellow on the track at Toronto. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 29½c, high freights north and west, and 30c middle freights; new No. 2 white at 29c, middle freights. Peas—Steady; No. 2 at 60c, high freights. Butter and eggs—Steady.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 22.—Butter easier and unchanged; receipts, 5,622 pkgs. Cheese steady and unchanged; receipts, 3,362 boxes. Eggs firm and unchanged; receipts, 4,690 cases.

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 21. — Baled hay — There is rather too much coming forward, and it is accumulating. Car lots on the track here are quoted unchanged at $8 per ton. Baled straw continues quiet; car lots on the track here are quoted at $5 per ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Aug. 21. — Live cattle, firmer at 11¼c to 12c per lb for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10½c to 11c per lb; refrigerator beef, 8¾c to 8⅞c per lb; sheep, 11c to 12c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 21.—Beeves—Receipts, 4,195; opened slow; closed fully 10c lower; bulls and cows steady; steers, $4 to $5 45; bulls, $2 75 to $3 70; cows, $2 30 to $3 35; heifers, $4 40. Exports, 1,600 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 1,435 cattle and 5,286 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 207; veals steady at $5 to $8 25; grassers almost nominal; common sold at $3 25; western calves, $5 12½ to $5 37½; city dressed veals quiet, at 9c to 12½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,466; sheep slow, heavy sheep weak; lambs 10c to 15c lower; 10 cars unsold; sheep, $2 50 to $3 50; choice, $3 75; a few wethers at $4 to $4 25; lambs, $5 50 to $6 65.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,186; good hogs nominally firm; ordinary mixed western sold at $5 50.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; nominal; good to prime steers, $5 15 to $5 60; poor to medium, $3 75 to $5; stockers and feeders, $2 50 to $4 25; cows, $1 50 to $4 50; heifers, $2 to $4 85; canners, $1 50 to $2 60; bulls, $2 to $4 20; calves, $3 to $6 75; Texas-fed steers, $3 to $4 50; western steers, $3 to $4 40.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; nearly 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $5 15 to $5 85; good to choice heavy, $5 40 to $5 65; rough heavy, $4 90 to $5 30; light, $5 50 to $6 10; bulk of sales at $5 20 to $5 65.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,600; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3 to $3 60; fair to choice mixed, $2 25 to $3; native lambs, $3 25 to $5 60.

Present Wants

SPICES,
FLAVORING ESSENCES,
FRUIT COLORINGS,
and
BOTTLE CORKS.

Quality and prices right, at

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.

STRONG'S BAKING POWDER LEADS—OTHERS FOLLOW.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 175 head; steady; prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 63 head; 50c lower, at $5 50 to $7 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,100 head; light grades 5c to 10c lower; heavy, 15c to 20c higher; heavy, $6 to $6 10; mixed, medium, $6 10 to $6 20; Yorkers, $6 20 to $6 35; pigs, $6 30 to $6 55; roughs, $4 90 to $5 15; stags, $4 to $4 60; dairies and grassers, $5 90 to $6 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,800 head; sheep steady; lambs strong; yearlings 25c lower; lambs, $4 25 to $6 15; fancy, $6 40; yearlings, $4 25 to $4 50; wethers, $4 to $4 25; ewes, $3 25 to $3 50; sheep, mixed, $1 50 to $4.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 157, mainly for export; no trading; feeling steady. Exports, 1,435 cattle and 5,386 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 68; very little doing; feeling steady; prime veals sold at $8 12½.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 653; sheep steady; good lambs steady; others slow; heavy lambs weak; sheep, $2 50 to $3 60; lambs, $5 62½ to $6 62; Canada lambs, $5 62½ to $5 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,769; nominally firm.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

H. C. Becher, broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carington, yesterday:

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Wheat—Disappointing cables and perfect weather conditions were uppermost in the pit mind at the opening, and prices were weak and lower for a time. The tone soon changed, however on covering by shorts and by a good class of buying. The Modern Miller was bullish. One of the largest elevator concerns in the Northwest advises us that the farmers in North Dakota are showing some disposition to store their wheat. Mr. Carrington has advices from his North Dakota farms, indicating a yield of 10 bushels to the acre, where he got 20 a year ago. Acceptances in over-night bids in the west were very light. Total primary receipts, 1,471,000 bushels, against 1,010,000 a year ago, and clearances from the Atlantic seaboard were large. Estimated cars, 105.

Corn—The corn market sympathized fractionally with wheat at the opening, but traders had the big demand in hand, and with the predictions of cooler weather for Iowa and Nebraska shorts were not so sure of their position and showed a disposition to cover, but found very little for sale. More cash business developed after the close yesterday, and the total sales for the two days were 1,100,000 bushels, and against this demand the country is selling less. If September corn is worth 51c on the largest crop ever raised, May corn certainly looks cheap at 52c on a crop that no one claims can be under the most favorable circumstances within 500,000,000 bushels as large as last year. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 155 cars.

Oats opened slightly under last night's closing prices, and never sold any lower. It was a bull market from the start, Spencer and Dennison and Trumsey leading the buying until an advance of ½c to ¾c had been reached, when Updike sold a few around top prices; closed at a net gain of ¼c to ½c. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 220 cars.

Provisions—Market opened strong, with prices 2½c to 12½c over last night's close. The packers are inclined to bull the prices as much as possible in order to make a market for the product they have in their houses, taking advantage of the fair advance a little. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 20,000 hogs.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., Aug. 21.—Wheat—Cash, 82c; Sept., 82½c; Dec., 84c. Corn—Cash, 54c; Sept., 54c; Dec., 52½c. Oats—Cash, 34c; Sept., 36c; Dec., 37½c.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Aug. 21. — Cash beans are firm and unchanged, but October and November options gained 2c yesterday. Cash, $2.01; October, $1 84 bid; November, $1 79.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 21.—Sugar—Raw firm; refined firm. Molasses—Firm.

LONDON.

London, Aug. 21.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 8s 6d, nominal; centrifugal, 9s 9d; beet sugar, Aug. 8s 6d.

OIL MARKETS.

LONDON.

London, Aug. 21.—Petroleum, American refined, 5 15-16d; spirits, 9d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Aug. 21.—Petroleum, 21 francs.

BREMEN.

Bremen, Aug. 21.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennings.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 21.—Oil opened and closed at $1 56.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Aug. 21.—Credit balances, $1 56.

POACHING MUST CEASE

The Minister of Marine Determined to Stop It.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—A supplementary report has been received from Capt. Dunn, of the fishery cutter Petrel, in regard to the attempt to seize the United States tug Silver Spray on Lake Erie. Capt. Dunn states that he fired thirteen shots from a rifle at the Silver Spray. He did not use the seven-pounder gun with which his ship is armed. Hon. Mr. Prefontaine states that he is determined to put down the operations by the American poachers in Canadian waters.

Horse Bit Her Lips.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 22. — Mrs. Jerome Merrill, while fondling and kissing a pet horse here, yesterday, had both lips almost bitten off.

Death of Berlin Man.

Berlin, Ont., Aug. 22.—John W. Walser, a young Berlin man, aged 26 years, was killed at Idaho Falls, Idaho, on Thursday. He left Berlin about four months ago and was employed by the E. H. Dyer Company, which is erecting a beet sugar factory at Idaho Falls. Walser was working on steel structural work and was killed by falling from an elevation. His mother and brothers live in Berlin.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WILL BENEFIT CANADA

London Board of Trade Delegates Believe Sessions and Proposed Trip Will Have Fine Effect.

MR. John R. Minhinnick, of South London, has returned from Montreal, where, with Mr. John A. Carrick, he represented the London Board of Trade at the congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. Mr. Minhinnick is enthusiastic over the congress, which be believes cannot be other than beneficial to Canada. Every country over which the Union Jack floats has a delegation, one of the latter including a full-blooded Boer from South Africa. Mr. Minhinnick saw that the meeting of the business men from all parts of the empire gave the Canadians an opportunity such as they never before enjoyed of making the resources of the country known, and also the opportunities for business men. The trip to be given the delegates would have the benefit of giving the delegates a fair idea of the extent of the country and its wealth of grain-raising territory, and would eventually bring in many newcomers to the land.

Mr. Minhinnick tells of the important resolutions passed at the congress, the most important favoring a British preferential tariff for Canadian produce of the soil, and also recommending preferential policy for industrial products other than those manufactured in Great Britain. The resolutions were warmly discussed, and it was not until after it had looked like a defeat that they were carried through.

The delegates had a very good time at Montreal, being entertained both by Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, and Lord Brassey. There were 225 in the party, and they will be in London on Wednesday next, when they are to be entertained by the board of trade.

HAMILTON PAPERS PRAISE APPEARANCE OF SEVENTH

It Got Generous Share of Applause and Attracted Much Attention.

IN THEIR reports of the military demonstration at Hamilton on Thursday, the Spectator and Times of that city contain many complimentary references to the Seventh Regiment, which played a very important part in the day's proceedings. Concerning the arrival of the regiment, the Spectator says:

"The Londoners looked spic and span with their blue trousers, scarlet serges and large black busbies. Drum-Major Cockburn was the most admired man in the line and likewise was the envy of all small boys."

Of the parade, it says: "After the Buffalo regiment came the Canadian regiments in order of seniority. The Seventh Fusiliers, with their warm-looking but nevertheless attractive busbies, were first. They were headed by their excellent band. The regiment paraded 311 strong, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Little. The other staff officers were Majors Hume Cronyn and Capt. McCrimmon, adjutant. Ever since the Seventh visited Hamilton in 1896 the citizens have had a warm spot in their hearts for the Londoners, and they received a liberal share of all the cheers and applause that were going."

Then, of the trooping of the colors, the same journal says: "The Seventh Fusiliers had a difficult task to perform. Its portion of the programme was to troop the colors (regimental and King's). The Thirteenth has been doing the troop so long and so well that any mistake on the part of the visitors could not have passed the notice of the thousands of critical eyes. But the Londoners made no mistakes. They executed the difficult and pretty drill in a manner creditable not only to the regiment, but to the Canadian militia. No. 1 Company formed the escort, and Lieuts. Gregory and McLean had the honor of carrying the colors. At the conclusion of the troop the Fusiliers performed a general salute."

The following extracts are from the Hamilton Times:

"The Seventh Battalion of London was given an opportunity to show itself at its best, and it took advantage of it. The crowds were cleared away, and the soldiers were lined up in front of the grand stand, and made ready to go through the beautiful and imposing ceremony of trooping the colors. No. 1 Company, under command of Major Hayes, had the honor of escorting the colors, which Lieuts. McLean and Gregory, carried. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested in the event, and every movement was loudly applauded. There was not the slightest kind of a hitch anywhere. The band, with Drum-Major Cockburn it its head, swung by, and struck up "Boys of the Light Brigade."

"The Seventh Fusiliers, London's crack corps, made a hit. Did you notice the cheering and hand-clapping as they passed down Victoria avenue?"

SHIRKERS OF DUTY TO FAMILY TO BE PUNISHED

Police Magistrate Won't Stand for Men Who Fail to Support Wife and Bairns.

FOR neglecting to support his wife and children Frank E. Eastman, a man who can make good wages at his trade as a baker, was sentenced this morning to six months at hard labor in the Central Prison by the police magistrate. Eastman had been drinking hard for nearly a year and his home got very little benefit whenever he did work. In passing sentence the magistrate said that he felt it his duty to make an example of Eastman's case. There were many cases of the same nature in existence in the city and those that came before him would have to bear the penalty. Eastman pleaded for his liberty, saying that he was willing to work, but the magistrate said that the case could not be passed over as lightly as that.

Clarence Jackson, a West London youth, arrested as one of the party who assaulted a young man on Kensington bridge, was bailed to appear on the 26th inst.

The first carter to come up for some time for not having a license was Edward Bigler. He will come up on Monday.

Thomas Walsh, who yesterday was allowed to go for being drunk, went out driving last night and accumulated another load and was arrested. Today he came up on both charges and was fined $15 and costs.

Another drunk was discharged and a warrant was issued for the arrest of a man who did not appear to answer for being drunk.

Timothy Sullivan, arrested on a charge of assaulting a Syrian, was remanded.

THERE'LL BE MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS IN ALL CLASSES

Western Fair Will Hold Its High Position Again This Year—Big Exhibits Are Promised.

AS THE time for the opening of the Western draws near the activity in and out the secretary's office becomes more and more in evidence. The inflow of entries is really astonishing, particularly is this the case in horses. Never in the history of the fair has there been more exhibitors in this department than at the present time. Two exhibits are now on the way from the old county, three or four carloads in all. The cattle, sheep and swine will not be behind hand. There is always a great show in all classes, not forgetting the poultry. It goes without saying that the poultry will be on top, as it nearly always is at London, the home of the best breeders on the continent.

It is also pleasing to note that an old time exhibit of machinery and agricultural implement is fully assured. Not only will the buildings arranged for these exhibits be filled, but a large ground space is taken by the largest manufacturing concern on the continent, who will show a general assortment of agricultural machinery, including threshers and traction engines.

There will be some surprises in the art department, too. A number of leading artists, some who have not exhibited here for years and others who have never before shown their work at a Western Fair, have signified their intention of sending some of their best work.

The ladies are not backward in holding up their end of the exhibition. The fancy work and art display in their department will equal anything ever before shown here.

The attraction list is about complete. The official programme will be out soon showing a bill superior to any ever offered in London before. The evening performances will be on a grand scale. The "Bombardment of Alexandria" in pyrotechnics will be a superb spectacle, and the other new devices will certainly be a revelation to Western Ontario sightseers.

An added attraction to fair week will be the celebrated Coldstream Guards Band, which will give an afternoon and evening performance at the Princess rink on Wednesday, so that visitors to the fair can have an excellent opportunity of seeing the fair and hearing the band.

Fine weather is all that's needed. We have the good times, abundant crops, and plenty of money; with these combined, the result will never be doubtful.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—The Dorchester council will open tenders for the Putnam bridge today.

—Ingersoll Chronicle: Mr. Eugene Hawless, of London, was in town yesterday attending the funeral of the late John A. Calder.

ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

A young man named Charles Willsey, of Westminster, was arrested yesterday by High Constable McLoud on a charge of stealing four wheels off a democrat wagon belonging to Samuel Dart. He was bailed out, and will appear before Squire Smyth on Aug. 28.

HYDE PARK VS. FERN HILL.

A very fast and friendly game of ball was played at Fern Hill between Hyde Park and Fern Hill, resulting in a victory for Hyde Park by a score of 8 to 6. Batteries—Hyde Park, Mason and Gibson; Fern Hill, Barnes and Barnes.

VETERAN STILL FEELS FIT.

The following is Mr. E. B. Eddy's reply to a telegram of congratulation from The Advertiser on his attaining his 77th birthday: "Thank you heartily for your congratulations. I am feeling fit, even if I am past 56, and still do my fifteen miles on horseback."

TEAMS ARE SCARCE.

The greatest difficulty the Grand Trunk is experiencing in the double tracking of the line between Sarnia Tunnel and Wyoming is in securing teams. The work was commenced a month ago, but the headway has been slow owing to the inability of the company to get the required horseflesh. The farmers all have so much to do in their own fields that they decline to hire out with their horses to the company—and the latter does not go in for keeping teams of its own. In another month or six weeks all the horses required will be available.

VETERAN FIREMEN MEET.

A meeting of the veteran firemen was held last night at the City Hotel for the purpose of electing officers. About forty members of the association were present, and the session was a most enthusiastic one. The president, Mr. John Christie, opened the meeting. The officers of last year were unanimously re-elected, as follows: Honorary president, Reuben Short; president, John Christie; first vice-president, Richard McBride; second vice-president, Samuel Stewart; secretary, S. H. Craig; treasurer, William Chittick; standard-bearers, Jerry Collins and H. Pratt; branchmen, Charles Cater, Job Short, Harry Tozer, George Terry, William Gaze. A committee was appointed to submit at the next meeting some plan by which funds could be raised in order to purchase the old Phoenix fire engine, which was offered for $250. Votes of thanks were tendered to a number of persons who had helped in the demonstration at Queen's Park. A grant of $10 was made to the secretary for his efficient services.

MILLIONS IN THE COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Speculators Clean Up $7,000,000—Injures the Manufacturers.

New Orleans, Aug. 22.—W. P. Brown and his associates, it can be authoritatively stated, cleared $7,000,000 in their July cotton corner. Dan. J. Sully was not one of the manipulators of the big bull ring. While he made a big winning at the beginning of the bull campaign, later he thought that the time for high-price cotton to decline had come, and got on the wrong side, losing a great portion of his winnings.

The combine made $3,500,000 on the actual spot cotton they handled, and in the closing out of open contracts, where it was impossible for the shorts at their mercy to avoid being squeezed, a sum equally as large.

They bought 250,000 bales of cotton at an average of 9 cents a pound. Although spot cotton is now selling at 12 5-8 cents a pound, the average selling price of the 250,000 bales by the clique was 12 cents, or $3,500,000 gain on the spot cotton. The cotton they bought for $11,250,000 they sold for $15,000,000.

Washington, Aug. 22. — Secretary Wilson, of the United States Agricultural Department, in an interview, declared that infinite mischief is being done to the cotton manufacturing industry and to the cotton growing industry by the speculative movement in cotton. "The speculators have covered the market," said the secretary, "and put up the price so high that the manufacturers cannot use raw cotton. The manufacturer found it more profitable to sell his cotton to the gamblers. Mills were closed down because of there being no raw material left."

Secretary Wilson said that most of the European nations which manufacture cotton, and also own lands in outlying provinces, where cotton might be grown, are anxious to become independent of American speculators, and so are organizing and holding out inducements for the development of the cotton raising industry.

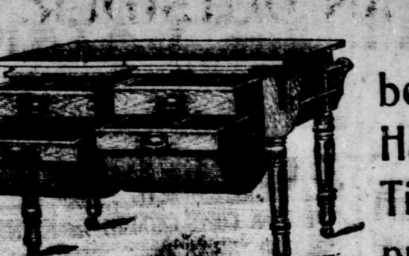
VACATION VISITORS.

Miss Mae Pickard, of London, and Miss Lou Knott, of Toronto, are spending their holidays with their friend, Miss Dilla Youngs, Well street, Stratford.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hocking, and family, of New Haven, Conn., have returned home after spending a pleasant visit with the former's uncle, and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sanders, of English street.

An Echo of Kischeneff.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Berard Rose, a labor agitator, on the charge of libeling Harris Vineberg, a wholesale clothing dealer. Rose published an article in the Weekly Bulletin of the clothing trade, accusing Vineberg of compelling his employes to contribute to the Kischineff fund. Vineberg claims that his employes themselves asked to be allowed to work an extra half day, the money to go to the fund; $117 was thus raised.



The half has never been told about our Handy Table for Tired Housekeepers, price $6.65 net each

Our Patent Combination Kitchen Table will save many a weary step and miles of useless walking. You don't leave this table when you are baking, because whatever you require is within easy reach. Made of solid ash with white maple top, 48x28, and contains one knife board, one bake board, one linen drawer, one cutlery drawer (in sections), one zinc-lined flour bin, two bread or cereal bins (capacity 60 lbs. each), one double towel rack, brass handles on drawers and mounted on easy-running castors.

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

A Complete Success

in dyeing your curtains is assured when you send them here. We have handled thousands of curtains, and our customers are always pleased.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners,
400 Richmond Street, near Corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.

Paid Up Capital, - $1,200,000
Reserve Fund, - - $585,000

3½% on Deposits.
4% on Debentures.

Interest Half Yearly.

W. F. Bullen, Manager. John McClary, President.

We Have a Fine Stock of the Best

SCRANTON COAL

And Can Fill Orders Promptly.

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F. C. HUNT, Plumber,
521 Richmond St. - London.
'Phone 1,213.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

50-ACRE FARM TO RENT—NORTHWEST quarter lot 6, con. 5, London Township. For particulars apply on premises. Mrs. D. Knapton. 82c

COTTAGE TO LET — INKERMAN street; 6 rooms; in good repair; possession, Sept. 1. A. Keenleyside, 500 King street. 82c

TO LET—TWO-STORY HOUSE, MODERN conveniences. Apply E. H. Johnston, 87½ Dundas street. 82c-tyw

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, NO. 185 Central avenue, west of Richmond street; rent, $16 per month. Apply Dr. Smith, corner Richmond street and Central avenue. 82k-tzxt

EIGHT-ROOMED FAMILY HOUSE; barn; cheap. Address J. B., London East Postoffice. 66n-yt

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE ON Talbot street, opposite Baptist Church, recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Sowerby. Apply on premises. 81c

TO LET—NEW COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS; city water. Apply Mrs. Colgrove, 100 High street. 81c-vty

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms; bay window; private family; reference. 356 Dundas street. 80n

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company.

BLACKSMITH SHOP TO RENT—DOING good business. Wm. Thomas, Port Stanley, Ont. 75bi

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 790 Queen's avenue; nearly new two-story brick residence; all modern improvements. Apply F. H. Butler, 16 Masonic Temple. 70tf

TO RENT — BUILDING FORMERLY occupied by The London Advertiser, 418 Richmond street; suitable for manufacturing business; has side entrance from lane. For particulars apply to Talbot Macbeth, corner Dundas and Ridout streets.

FOR RENT—NO 576 YORK STREET—Two story brick house; all modern conveniences; brick stable on premises; possession Aug. 1. Joseph Smith, 288 Dundas street. 48tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds on first mortgage, at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street. ywt

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN AT 5 AND 5½ per cent. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, solicitor, 418½ Talbot street. ywt

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ to 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, 83 Dundas street.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON REAL estate, 4½ to 6 per cent. Avery Casey, barrister, 87½ Dundas street, London.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

ISSUED BY C. D. JOHNSTON, 198 Dundas street. Private office.

HAWTHORNE, AN OUTSIDER, LANDED $20,000 STAKES

Racing for Big Money at Brighton Beach—Results at Other Race Tracks.

THE TURF.

OUTSIDER WON BIG STAKES.

New York, Aug. 21.—The Grand Circuit meeting was resumed today at Brighton Beach before 8,000 spectators. The big event of the card was the $20,000 Bonner stake, for 2:12 trotters. The betting was heavy, Billy Buck selling for $1,000 to $700 for the field. The favorite won the first heat by half a length from Jim Ferry, with Swift a close third, but in the second he was beaten in a close finish by the rank outsider, Hawthorne, with Tiverton second. Swift stumbled and swerved into Hawthorne and both went down, the horse being soon caught. In the meantime Kinney Lou had got the lead and won the heat by a narrow margin. For the fourth heat Kinney Lou led to the top of the home stretch, with Billy Buck and Hawthorne, but here Hawthorne came up with a splendid burst of speed and won easily by a length. The next heat was close from start to finish, Hawthorne winning by two lengths, with the other two tired out. He sold for $190 in a $2,000 pool. Judge Green was a hot favorite for the $5,000 John H. Shults' purse for 4-year-olds, and he won in straight heats. Dariel and Albock were strong favorites in their races. In the 2:09 trot the Roman was the choice and finished last. For the 2:12 pace Straightline defeated the favorite, Page Hal, and in the 2:16 trot Dillon Boy upset the talent, by beating Millard Sanders. Summaries:

The Bonner memorial, $20,000 purse for 2:12 class, trotting—Hawthorne 1, Billy Buck 2, Kinney Lou 3. Best time, 2:08¾. Tiverton, Jim Ferry, Promise, George Muscovite, Judge Cullen, Frances B., El. Milgard, John Mc, Authoress and Swift also started.

John H. Shultz $5,000 purse, for 4-year-olds, 2:25 class, trotting—Judge Greene 1, Wainscott 2, Margaret Bathgate 3. Best time, 2:10¼. Boreazelle, Aline and Miss Rosedale also started.

2:08 pacing, purse $1,000, 1¼ miles, and a quarter dash—Nervola 1, Albert 2, Locanda 3. Best time, 2:08. Miss Willamont, Brown Heels, Berdina, Trilby Direct, Council Chimes, Noname and Surfeet also started.

2:16 trotting class, purse $1,000—Dillon Boy 1, Prince Greenlander 2, Millard Sanders 3. Best time, 2:09¾. Fred McClung, Bermuda Maid, Ben Hal, Direct View, Free Silver also started.

2:09 trotting, purse $1,000—Maxie 1, Wentworth 2, Walnut Hall 3. Best time, 2:08¾. Baron De Shay, Wilque, Idolita, I. J. D., Palm Leaf and The Roman also started.

2:12 class, pacing, purse $1,000—Wrathline 1, Jessie S. 2, Page Hal 3. Best time, 2:07½. Mary Anna, Daniel, John W. Patterson, John F., Ricolo, Don Cosine and Hero Alcyoner also started.

2:03 pacing class, purse $1,000—Dariel 1, Harold H. 2, Dan R. 3. Best time, 2:04½.

2:24 pacing class, purse $1,000—Albock 1, Fred H. 2, Ethel Mack 3. Best time, 2:11. Burnadet, Virgina and Bion Girl also started.

FORT ERIE RACES.

Fort Erie, Ont., Aug. 21.—Weather fine and warm; track fast. Results:

First race, 1 mile, purse $250, for 3-years-olds, selling—Rene, 107 (Troxter), 6 to 1, won by a length; Charlotte J., 102 (Minder), 4 to 1, 2; Fuego, 104 (Romanelli), 5 to 1, 3. Time, 1:47½.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, purse $250, for 2-year-olds, selling—Volney, 108 (T. Walsh), 2 to 1, won by a length and a half; Gold Stick, 103 (Crawford), 15 to 1, 2; The World, 105 (Mountain), 5 to 1, 3. Time, 56½.

Third race, 6 furlongs, purse $300, for all ages—Louise Collier, 106 (Mountain), 4 to 1, won by a nose; Carl Kahler, 106 (T. Dean), 3 to 5, 2; Mrs. Frank Foster, 105 (T. Walsh), 5 to 2, 3. Time, 1:14¼.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and up, selling—Justice, 105 (R. Martin), 10 to 1, won by two lengths; Cloche d'Or, 103 (Donovan), 20 to 1, 2; King's Pet, 107 (Mountain), 2 to 1, 3. Time, 2:09½.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, purse $250, for 4-year-olds and up, selling—Nellie Forrest, 105 (Minder), 3 to 1, won by a length; Military, 107 (Adams), 5 to 2, 2; Ethel Davis, 105 (Romanelli), 5 to 2, 3. Time, 1:27¼.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and up, selling—Eda Riley, 103 (Wolf), 5 to 2, won by half a length; Benckart, 112 (Adams), 4 to 1, 2; James F., 105 (J. Daly), 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1:48.

AT HAWTHORNE.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—The Giver won the mile and one-sixteenth handicap by 2½ lengths at Hawthorne today. Orina, the heavily backed favorite, led for a mile, but finished back in the ruck. Weather clear.

First race, 5 furlongs—Little Mission, 13 to 5, 1; Catherine Chinn, 5 to 2, 2; Snow Drift, 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1:15 4-5.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Beau Ormonde, 11 to 5, 1; Oronte, 17 to 1. 2; L'Etienne, 12 to 5, 3. Time, 1:13 4-5.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—The Giver, 4 to 1, 1; Louisville, 30 to 1, 2; Wartenicht, 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1:47.

Fourth race, 4½ furlongs—Determination, 3 to 2, 1; Cognomen, 11 to 2, 2; Allista, 10 to 1, 3. Time, :55 2-5.

Fifth race, 1 mile—McGee, 13 to 20, 1; Anciente, 5 to 1, 2; By Ways, 50 to 1, 3. Time, 1:40.

Sixth race, 6½ furlongs—Commodore, 8 to 1, 1; Floral King, 2 to 1, 2; Maggie Leeber, 20 to 1, 3. Time, 1:07 1-5.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21.—Summaries:

First race, 6½ furlongs—Miss Gould, 2 to 1, 1; Detest, 5 to 1, 2; Tangent, 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:22¾.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Allegrete, 15 to 1, 1; Mafalda, 4 to 5, 2; Lord Hermence, 9 to 1, 3. Time, 1:08½.

Third race, mile and a sixteenth—Dr. Hart, 8 to 5, 1; Brown Vail, 8 to 1, 2; Whitmore, 20 to 1, 3. Time, 1:49½.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, handicap—Magnolin, 4 to 1, 1; Old Stone, 10 to 1, 2; Fenian, 5 to 1, 3. Time, 1:13¾.

Fifth race, mile and 70 yards—Doe Skin, 7 to 1, 1; Eva G., 5 to 2, 2; Hindi, 9 to 5, 3. Time, 1:46½.

Sixth race, mile—Lynch, 15 to 1, 1; Aules, 3 to 1, 2; MacBeth, 16 to 1, 3. Time, 1:42¾.

AT SARATOGA.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Short Hose won the Huron, the day's feature event. It was a loafing race over the entire course. Rigedon took the lead at the start, followed by Sheriff Bell and Proper. These positions continued until the three-quarter pole was reached, where Short Hose drew up on the leader, passing him on the outside, and winning by a length. Conundrum got the decision in the first race by a head in a driving finish. Track heavy. The summary:

First race, 7 furlongs—Conundrum, 106 (O'Neil), 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 1; The Musketeer, 103 (Fuller), 3 to 1 and even, 2; Stroller, 96 (J. Martin), 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, 3. Time, 1:28 2-5.

Second race, 1 mile—Canajoharie, 112 (Hicks), 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, 1; Pan Lougin, 112 (Odom), 3 to 1 and even, 2; Rockmart, 107 (Jenkins), 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1:44.

Third race, 5½ furlongs—Grazziallo, 108 (Fuller), 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, 1; Kohinoor, 114 (Gannon), 13 to 5 and even, 2: Rain or Shine, 111 (Redfern), 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, 3. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Fourth race, the Huron handicap, for 3-year-olds, 1 3-16 miles—Short Hose, 119 (Haack), even and 2 to 5, 1; Rigodon, 114 (Gannan), 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, 2; Reservation, 106 (Munro), 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, 3. Time, 2:02 3-5.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Naughty Lady, 110 (H. Cochran), 16 to 5 and even, 1; Silver Meade, 110 (Gannon), 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, 2; Salada, 110 (J. Martin), 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, 3. Time, 1:16.

Sixth race, 1 1-8 miles on turf—Stonewall, 106 (Gannon), 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, 1; Dark Planet, 102 (J. Martin), 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, 2; Flara, 111 (Creamer), 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, 3. Time, 1:59.

LAWN BOWLING.

MR. J. S. WILLISON WON.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Aug. 21.—The concluding match in the Ontario bowling tournament was played here this afternoon, when the final rounds in the association and consolation competitions were decided. In the first event a very exciting and closely contested game between J. S. Willison, of the Canada Club, Toronto, and James Broad, of the Westmounts, Montreal, was the result, and was in doubt until the last bowl was played, Willison finally winning by the score of 13 to 12.

FINAL MATCHES AT NIAGARA.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Aug. 21.—The Ontario Bowling ssociation's tournament was continued here today. This afternoon will see the final in the association match, and also the consolation match. This morning the sixth round of the consolation was played, resulting as follows: Canada, G. B. Woods, skip, 13; Brantford, W. F. Paterson, skip, 11; Victorias, W. B. Smith, skip, 18; Caer Howell, J. R. Sode, skip, 9; Mitchell, Dr. Burritt, skip, 13; Guelph, A. F. H. Jones, skip, 9; Victorias, E. Lightbourne, skip, bye.

WHEEL.

ROAD RACE AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—On Saturday, Sept. 12, the big bicycle event of the year will be held here. It will be known as the Dunlop trophy and Canada cycle road race. This will be something similar to the old R. Q. T. meets held some years ago; prizes given for individuals and for teams. The road selected is over the North Rosedale ravine drive, up Winchester to Danforth road for seven and one-half miles, returning the same route, the finishing line being at the starting point. A great number of riders have already notified the promoters that they desire to compete. Cheap railroad rates will be in force. It is expected that the race will prove a big success. The prizes are numerous and valuable.

A STRATFORD ROAD RACE.

Stratford, Aug. 20.—The C. W. A. weekly ten-mile handicap road race was run this evening on the St. Marys road. D. Withron, won; W. McCarthy, second; W. Eastwood, third, W. Abey fourth. In the boys' heat, W. N. Robertson, jun., won; J. Young second and G. Thistle third.

LACROSSE.

WHITEWASHED MOUNT FOREST.

Mount Forest, Ont., Aug. 21.—The protested game between Owen Sound and Mount Forest lacrosse teams was played here today and resulted in a victory for Owen Sound by 3 goals to 0.

TARA BEATEN.

Tara, Ont., Aug. 21.—The Southampton and Tara juniors C. L. A. match played off today resulted in a victory of 2 to 1 in favor of Southampton.

CRICKET.

DETROIT WON.

Detroit, Aug. 21.—The Chatham cricket club met defeat at the hands of the Detroit Athletic Club yesterday. The visitors went in first and compiled a total of 61 runs. The D. A. C. then scored 129 runs for six wickets.

AMATEURS WON EASILY.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—In a cricket match on Rosedale grounds today between gentlemen amateurs and professional players, the former seemed to have the best of it and ran up the goal score of 307, to which Hill contributed 107. The gentlemen eleven is practically the same as that which will represent Canada in the international next week.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Boston (first game)— R. H. E.
Boston ....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 5 5
Cincinnati ....1 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 1—7 12 1

Batteries—Williams and Moran; Suthoff and Pietz.

At Boston (second game)—
Boston ....0 0 4 5 0 1 0 0 *—10 11 0
Cincinnati ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 3

Batteries—Carney and Moran; Poole and Haberer and Peitz. Umpire, Johnstone. Attendance, 3,575.

At Philadelphia (first game)—
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3 6 1
Philadelphia ....1 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 *—7 13 3

Batteries—Murphy and Ryan; Duggleby and Dooin.

At Philadelphia (second game)—
St. Louis ....1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3 7 0
Philadelphia ....1 0 1 0 0 4 2 0 *—8 14 3

Batteries—Rhoades and O'Neill; Fraser and Roth. Umpire, Emslie. Attendance, 2,750.

At Brooklyn—
Chicago ....0 1 0 2 0 0 1 4 1—9 12 1
Brooklyn ....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—4 8 4

Batteries—Wicker and Kling; Jones and Jacklitz. Umpire, Moran. Attendance, 2,000.

At New York (first game)—
Pittsburg ....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—3 5 0
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 3

Batteries—Leever and Phelps; McGinnity and Warner.

At New York (second game)—
New York ....0 3 1 0 2 0 1 2 *—9 15 5
Pittsburg ....1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1—5 10 1

Batteries—Mathewson and Warner; Felkenberg, Winham, Vail and Smith. Umpires, O'Day and Hurst. Attendance, 16,112.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Detroit (first game)— R. H. E.
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 6 1

Batteries—Donovan and Buelow; Waddell and Schreckengost.

At Detroit (second game)—
Detroit ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 *—2 8 0
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 8 3

Batteries—Skopec, Mullin and McGuire and Buelow; Waddell and Schreckengost. Umpire, O'Loughlin. Attendance, 3,391.

At Chicago—
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—3 8 4
Boston ....3 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 5—11 15 1

Batteries—Patterson and Slattery; Young and Farrell. Umpire, Egan. Attendance, 3,600.

At Cleveland—
Cleveland ....2 2 1 2 0 2 0 1 *—10 12 2
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 2

Batteries—Donohue and Bemis; Wilson, Townsend and Kittredge. Umpire, Sheridan. Attendance, 2,825.

At St. Louis—
St. Louis ....0 1 0 0 5 0 0 2 *—8 9 2
New York ....1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—3 10 2

Batteries—Wright and Sugden; Chesbro and Beville. Umpire, Connolly. Attendance, 3,100.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Montreal— R. H. E.
Jersey City ....1 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 2—7 12 2
Montreal ....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—3 6 3

Batteries—McCann and McManus; Hemming and Brennan. Umpire, Swartwood. Attendance, 1,400.

At Buffalo—
Buffalo ....0 1 1 4 0 0 0 1 *—7 13 0
Rochester ....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 7 3

Batteries—Milligan and Shaw; Fertsch and Steelman and Madison. Umpire, Kelly. Attendance, 1,537.

At Baltimore—
Baltimore ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2 8 3
Toronto ....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—3 9 4

Batteries—Burchell and Robinson; Briggs and Fuller. Umpire, Brown. Attendance, 1,472.

At Newark—
Newark ....2 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 1—7 11 4
Providence ....0 2 0 2 0 0 1 1 0—6 8 5

Batteries—Pardee, Moriarity and Shea; Yerkes and Duggan. Umpire, Cauliflower. Attendance, 500.

SHAMROCKS DEFEATED.

On Thursday evening at Springbank the Dufferins defeated the Shamrocks by a score of 22 to 6. The score:

R. H. E.
Dufferins ....4 6 2 8 2—22 19 1
Shamrocks ....0 0 3 2 1—6 6 8

Batteries—Dufferins, Lee and Brock; Shamrocks, Callahan, Hart and McKenna. Struck out—By Lee 11, by Callahan 1, by Hart 2.

TO PLAY DETROIT TEAM.

The baseball public of Ailsa Craig are looking eagerly towards the game between the Stars, of that town, and the Ben Hurs, of Detroit. A game will also be played between the Fernhill team and the Detroiters. The Ben Hurs are said to be the fastest amateur team in Detroit.

LONDON RINK WON TROPHY

Skipped by Mr. J. D. Tytler They Landed the Chatham "Banner-News" Cup, Also Match.

Aylmer, Aug. 21.—(Special.)—By four shots five rinks of London bowlers won a match played against five local rinks here this afternoon. The No. 2 rinks played their postponed game for the Chatham Banner-News trophy and London landed the victory by 13 shots. In this contest either the cup or four silver-mounted canes are offered. Mr. J. D. Tytler, who skipped the London rink, chose the cup. A large number of spectators, many of them ladies, watched the games.

The scores:

Rink No. 1.

London.	Aylmer.
A. Tillmann,	E. McCausland,
J. Pritchard,	D. C. Davis,
J. Spry,	Dr. Fear,
J. McDougall, skip 19	C. B. Laur, skip 26

Rink No. 2 (Trophy).

C. B. Edwards,	W. W. Rutherford,
W. T. Cox,	A. Chambers,
J. H. Brown,	Dr. Sinclair,
J. D. Tytler, skip..........25	G. A. Bingham, skip 12

Rink No. 3.

J. W. Couse,	A. P. Gundry,
W. Fulton,	W. C. Bingham,
J. Paull,	N. A. McCallum,
H. C. Finchamp, skip..........17	G. R. Christie, skip 12

Rink No. 4.

W. R. Miller,	J. C. Curtis,
Dr. English,	J. Spence,
J. Davis,	A. Love,
E. Weld, skip.......... 9	W. W. White, skip 23

Rink No. 5.

W. J. Hayward,	E. W. R. Hill,
F. Beltz,	E. A. Miller,
W. A. Thraser,	F. W. Smith,
John Stevenson, skip..........20	J. G. Herter, skip 13

Total for London, 90; total for Aylmer, 86, London winning by 4 shots.

Even the tenor may work toward a base end.

The worthy policeman is forced to the front.

Urinary and Bladder Troubles

Directly Traceable To The Kidneys.

Urinary and bladder troubles, directly traceable to the kidneys, give rise to a vast amount of discomfort, suffering and danger. It should be remembered that when the kidneys are out of order and weakened, other connecting organs suffer. The great majority of men and women are more or less afflicted in some form.

When the slightest pain is experienced in the kidneys, if there is painful or suppressed urination, urinary incontinence, if there is a sediment or deposit in the urine, it is wise to use

USE

Kidney-Wort Tablets

and Banish All Threatened Sufferings.

Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the great non-alcoholic remedy, so that you may avoid Bright's disease and pain-racking troubles, such as inflammation, ulceration and catarrh of the bladder. One bottle of these marvelous Tablets will free you from danger and suffering.

All Druggists are authorized to give the following guarantee: One bottle warranted to relieve and three to six bottles warranted to cure, or money refunded.

IT WILL ADD TO ONTARIO'S WEALTH

The New Road to Open Up a Magnificent Country.

EXPERT LUMBERMAN'S OPINION

As to the Great Timber Wealth of Northern Ontario Districts To Be Tapped by G. T. P.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons this morning, Mr. Sifton moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Manitoba grain act, which was passed. This is Mr. Sifton's last appearance in the House this session, as he leave immediately to attend the Alaskan boundary tribunal at London.

The debate on the Grand Trunk Pacific contract was continued by Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), who eulogized the Government's scheme, and declared that Mr. Borden's alternative proposition was unworthy of the founders of the Conservative party, and would have been repudiated by Sir John Macdonald. If Mr. Monk went to Quebec on this policy, he would come back with his following reduced from seven to four.

Mr. Uriah Wilson (Lennox) followed, condemning the contract and the haste and secrecy which had characterized its preparation and presentation to Parliament.

Mr. Wilson continued his speech against the Grand Trunk Pacific contract at the afternoon sitting. The member for Lennox condemned railway bonuses, and entered into a detailed criticism of the Government's scheme. He declared the Government's estimates of the cost were entirely inadequate.

Mr. Mackie (N. Renfrew) declared from personal experience that the country north of the height of land was level and most favorable to railroad construction. As a lumberman, he assured the House that millions of feet of logs were carried by the C. P. R. and other railroads. He predicted a great development of the lumbering industry as the result of a railway being run through this country. He also stated his personal experience as to the excellent crops he had seen growing in this district. The land is as good as within ten miles of the city of Ottawa. He could conceive nothing more calculated to add to the wealth of Ontario and Quebec than the opening up of this country.

After recess, Mr. Lavell (Leeds and Grenville) continued the discussion in an excellent speech. He declared Mr. Mackie's experience of the country north of the height of land extended over only a comparatively short distance west, and did not enable him to certify as to the character of the entire route. Mr. Lavell pointed out what he considered a number of objectionable features of the contract, and urged the Government to appeal to the country, and take the sense of the people concerning it. This would not materially delay proceeding with the work if the people were willing for it to go on. It was not so much the expenditure of the money the Conservatives objected to, but the manner in which the money was to be expended. The sum involved could be much more usefully applied, he thought. He urged liberal expenditures in the development of our system of water communication. The amendment proposed by the member for Winnipeg might at present be academic, but the principle of it was one which would soon have to be practically forced.

Mr. Sutherland (N. Essex) spoke in defense of the contract, which he considered a great advance in railway legislation. He claimed that the Ontario features of the scheme were greatly to the advantage of that province. But for this scheme the province itself would later on have to build what will be the eastern section of the transcontinental road as a colonization railway at its own cost.

The adjournment of the debate was moved by Mr. Hackett (W. Prince, P. E. I.)

During the hour devoted to private bills, the bill to incorporate the Toronto and Hamilton Railway Company, as amended, was considered in committee, and given its third reading.

The divorce bill for the relief of Harford Ashley was read a second time and referred to committee.

ANIMAL'S EGGS DEVELOPED

A Wonderful Experiment by Professor Loeb.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22.—Announcement is made that Prof Jacques Loeb, in a series of experiments he has just completed at the University of Califoria, succeeded in demonstrating that the eggs of animals containing both sexes can be fertilized and developed into animals through physical and chemical agencies—technically, artificiay parthenogenesis.

From these experiments Dr. Loeb makes the deduction that if science ever acquires positive evidence making for the solution of the secret of a biogenesis—that is, the fertilization of eggs of animals where the sexes are separated—it will be through artificial parthenogenesis.

This latest discovery of Dr. Loeb is in direct sequence in a line of investigation already carried to satisfactory conclusions in the case of echynoderms and annelids. By the manipulation of sea water through various chemicals he produced a solution into which the eggs of these animals were placed. Then, without the intervention of any male principle, these eggs proceeded to develop in the same fashion as if they had been fertilized.

MARCONI IS READY

The Final Arrangements for Trans-Atlantic Wireless.

London, Aug. 22.—Signor Marconi will sail for New York today, arriving in New York on Aug. 29.

He has finished all improvements at the Poldhu station in Cornwall and goes to America to attune the Glace Bay and the Cape Cod station for actual business.

He expects to begin the commercial transmission of wireless messages across the Atlantic almost immediately. At the least, he will, soon after arrival in New York, announce a definite date for opening communication between the old and new worlds.

OFF FOR POLAR REGIONS

A Government Expedition for Hudson's Bay.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The Canadian Government expedition, which is to assert British authority in Hudson's Bay and the islands further north, will sail today, with a party of forty all told. The voyage will extend away up into the polar regions north of Baffin's Landing, and it is not expected that the craft will get back to civilization in less than two years' time. With good luck she may be back a year from November, but that is the best time she can make.

The steamer is of 450 tons, and considered the best sealer sailing from Newfoundland. She is built of ironwood, with sides over two feet in thickness, and beams from side to side almost as stout to prevent her being crushed to pieces in the ice. She carries one thousand tons of coal and food enough for two years and a quarter.

TRAINED COLLIES START A PANIC

Eighteen of Them Worry Three Keepers and Leap Into Crowd of Spectators.

New York, Aug. 22.—Men, women and children fled in wild panic last night at Brighton Beach, when the eighteen trained collies of the Golman troupe, that had bitten three of the keepers, dashed over the bars of the inclosure in front of the Brighton Beach Music Hall and ran, plunging and snapping, through the crowd. Women and children were knocked down and trampled upon by the throng in the frenzied haste to get away from the maddened brutes that had been engaged in a battle-royal among themselves when the attendants interfered.

Some of the women had their clothing almost torn from them. Two little girls were in rags when they were picked up and taken into the Brighton Beach Hotel. The panic occurred in full view of the hotel piazzas, which were crowded with pleasure-seekers.

It has been the custom of the attendants of the dog troupe to turn the animals out in a twenty-foot inclosure in front of the music hall each evening before the performance.

More than 1,000 people were leaning against the gas pipe rails of this inclosure when the dogs entered it at 6 o'clock last night.

Two of the most powerful collies began to fight. Three attendants, Geo. Yockers, Francis Merritt and Jean Beaudoin, the last named a French dog trainer, leaped into the square and tried to separate the dogs. They lashed them with their whips. Other collies became excited at the whipping of their mates, and they, too, began to fight.

In less than a minute the three men were the center of a snapping mass of canines. Three of them turned on the keepers, and almost bore them to the ground.

Merritt had a chunk torn from his left side, exposing the hip bone. His right leg was bitten near the knee, while Yockers was bitten in the left arm and a piece torn from his left cheek. Beaudoin escaped with a slight bite in the arm. One of the dogs leaped the inclosure, landing among a group of women and children. The others followed this leader. The crowd, terrified at the punishment the attendants were getting, had already turned to flee. The dogs made no effort to bite any of the spectators, but contented themselves with scattering.

The injured attendants were hurried to the Emergency Hospital, where Beaudoin became temporarily insane and ran away at the top of his speed. He did not return.

The injured women and children were taken into the hotel and attended. None of them would give their names. The dogs were all caught by attendants.

RODE HORSE TO RESCUE

How a Mounted Policeman Saved Drowning Woman.

New York, Aug. 22.—Three women bathing off the Rockaway shores yesterday owe their lives to the heroism of policemen. In the case of the rescue of Miss Catherine Malloy, who is staying at Kuloff's Island, Far Rockaway, Mounted Policeman Pursall's horse played a prominent part in the rescue of the pretty young woman.

The policeman was riding along the boulevard, when the young woman, who had wandered beyond her depth in the inlet, cried out for help. The policeman touched spurs to his horse and the animal galloped down the pathway leading to the edge of the shore. As the animal ran the policeman tossed off his helmet and his coat. The horse unhesitatingly plunged into the water and then began swimming toward the struggling young woman.

Policeman Pursall slipped off the saddle, caught Miss Malloy as she was sinking for the third time, and then swam back to the horse. The intelligent animal turned and started for the shore, one arm of the policeman on his neck, the other supporting the young woman's head above the surface of the water. She was unconscious when brought ashore, but by the quick attention of Dr. Frank and Dr. Rau she was completely resuscitated.

Through Service From St. Thomas.

By leaving London at 7:15 p.m. via Michigan Central, New York Central route, you can get in through sleeper at St. Thomas, and arrive in New York 10 a.m. next morning. See Michigan Central agent for particulars. 82-ba

The trouble with the "trustees of Providence" is that they want to claim all their successes as their own and blame their failures on Providence.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

If the average man can do as much work as he thinks he can there would be little demand for labor-saving machinery.

No Hair? The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. If the gray hairs are coming, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore color every time.

$1. All druggists. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

ESCORT AGENCIES IN THE BIG CITIES

A New Occupation for Impecunious Gentlemen

JUST STARTED IN NEW YORK

A Company That Supplies Ladies With a Gentleman Guardian for Shopping Trips.

New York, Aug. 22.—One of the most extraordinary occupations, by which nearly a hundred New York men earn an honest living, is that of "professional escort." During the present summer this peculiar avocation is being followed to a surprising extent, and proving profitable to scores of impecunious young men of polished manners and pleasing appearance, not a few of them being actors out of engagements.

The notion is of English importation. In London, where it is not considered good form for ladies to visit theaters and entertainments, or even to go shopping, unaccompanied by a gentleman, the professional escort has long been an established institution. In New York there are now two thoroughly reputable and recognized agencies for the supplying of male attendants upon ladies visiting the city, for business or pleasure, and who have not the advantake of friends or acquaintances of the sterner sex, says the New York Mail and Express. These establishments—one with an office on Sixth avenue, just east of Broadway, and the other run under the auspices of a big department store are conducted upon the most strict and orthodox business principles. There is no question of their absolute respectability, and the escorts they supply are carefully selected young men of integrity and honor, honest and reliable in every sense of the word.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED.

An applicant for employment by these ladies' escort agencies is required to furnish first-class references as to character, and to qualify not only from an intellectual point of view, but to prove that he has an intimate knowledge of the city and its institutions. He is also expected to look like a gentleman at all times and to assume the conventional evening dress whenever required. He must report for duty each morning at 10 o'clock and hold his services at the command of the office from that time until midnight, although he may not be actively employed more than a few hours each day, and some days not at all. For this he receives a retaining fee of from $8 to $12 a week, with extra remuneration of 30 cents an hour while on active duty. He is also expected to pay all minor expenses such as car fares, out of his own pockets, not only for himself, but for the lady to whom he acts as escort, and he is absolutely forbidden to take tips. Of course all such charges as theater tickets, cab hire, meals, etc., are borne by his feminine patron. Ladies are requested to report the smallest infraction of the strict rules laid down by the managers of the agencies, or the smallest breach of etiquette, and this is followed by the instant dismissal of the professional escort.

The fees charged unprotected women for the advantage of a presentable and agreeable escort are extremely elastic, and are apparently adjusted to fit individual cases. It is gathered, however, that a woman must pay about $1 an hour for the privilege of a male companion while shopping, and that it costs twice as much as the price of two orchestra seats to attend a theater under his care.

"We have about 40 men on our lists," said the manager of one of the "Escort Agencies," "and they vary in age from 25 to 50. They are all gentlemen, in every sense of the word, some of the younger being college graduates. A few are actors of the better class, and two have been in military service. When a lady applies to us for an escort, it is our endeavor to select such a man as we think may be agreeable to her and whose deportment will redound to the credit of the agency.

"Of course, we do not permit our patrons to select for themselves. It must not be presumed that we keep a staff of men on hire, allowing women to pick and choose. There is no more discrimination allowed than in the case of engaging the services of a guide or a messenger boy. When a lady has employed one of our escorts and she finds him agreeable and trustworthy, we are glad to respect her disinclination for a change. Hence, many on our list have their regular patrons. It is rarely we have complaints and such few as have been recorded have been mostly from the men. Women occasionally have misunderstood the objects of the agency. Our escorts are not to be regarded as occupying a menial capacity. They are expected to carry reasonable parcels, for instance, during shopping expeditions, but only to the extent that a courteous gentleman acquaintance would be expected to do.

"The establishment of this escort agency grew out of a scheme a few years ago to provide guides for strangers in the city. It was then found that there was a demand on the part of women visitors to New York, not so much for the ordinary sightseer's guide whose ostentatious manners, like those of a dime museum lecturer, drew unpleasant attention and made refined women feel uneasy. as for well-dressed and well-mannered men who could act as escorts in places where women felt uncomfortable when alone. Many of our patrons had employed such persons in London and Paris and there seemed no reason why they should not enjoy the same advantages in New York. Hence the escort agency."

When asked what class of women chiefly composed the patrons of the office, the manager seemed less communicative than on the subject of the male employes. She admitted, however, that few who had not attained an age which precluded them being classed as girls applied for professional escorts.

"Our clients are chiefly strangers in the city," she said, "many being residents of the rural districts, who are naturally timid when alone in the mystifying whirl of the metropolis."

TENNIS.

BERLIN HERE MONDAY.

Berlin will play London here on the lawns of the London Rowing Club on Monday. The teams are both good ones and good sport will be witnessed.

YACHTING.

ANSWER TO A QUESTION.

To the Sporting Editor:

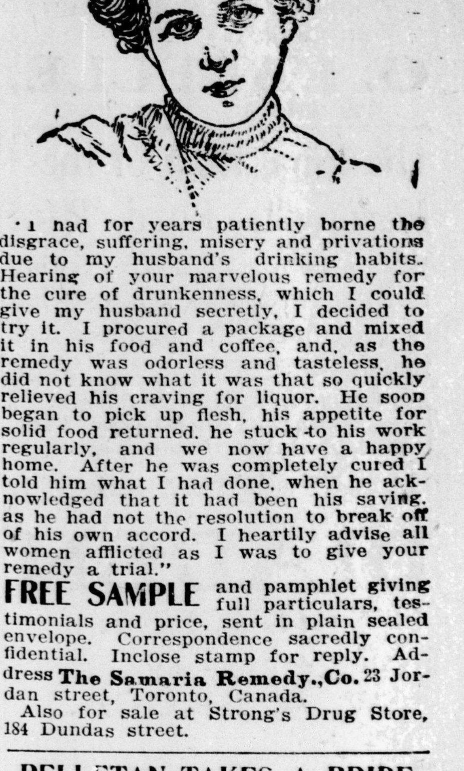
When and where and by what boat was the challenge cup taken by the Americans? CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—In 1851 the "America" won the Royal Yacht Squadron Cup in the regatta held around the Isle of Wight.

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvelous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned. he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price, sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Inclose stamp for reply. Address **The Samaria Remedy.,Co.** 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale at Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street.

PELLETAN TAKES A BRIDE

Eccentric French Minister Marries a School Teacher.

Paris, Aug. 22.—M. Camille Pelletan, the Minister of Marine, who has been regarded as the uncontrollable member of the French cabinet, wedded Mlle. de Niese Thursday. Only the intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present.

The bride was formerly a poor school teacher and occupied a position in one of the Communal schools at $40 per month. When her engagement was announced a few months ago, Mlle. de Niese did not allow it to interfere in the least with her school duties, but taught up to the last day of the scholastic year.

She was attired in white satin and wore orange blossoms. The bride, though poor, is finely educated and is possessed of a sweet dignity.

M. Pelletan had had a rather stormy career. He is regarded as very eccentric, even by his friends, and his plain speech on many topics touching the public weal has made him many enemies.

Some men look upon home as being merely a place where they can rest up for the next day's work.

The boy who never had a grandmother is going to miss some precious recollections when he is a man.

There is plenty of room at the top. The trouble is in the awful jam around the bottom of the ladder.

Cancer Cured Without Cutting.

The new Constitutional Treatment cures cancers and tumors without the necessity of operation. It is a purely vegetable remedy, harmless to the system, but powerful in destroying cancer germs and eliminating cancer poisons from the system. We have dozens of testimonials from Canadians who have been cured even after operations failed. Send two stamps for book and particulars to

A. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Style.

Style need not cost a woman more than 10c. if she will only buy a cake of that famous English Home Dye of highest quality, Maypole Soap, which washes and dyes at one operation. Old clothes can easily be made new again. Brilliant, fadeless colors. "No mess, no trouble" with

Maypole Soap.

Sold everywhere.

10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black.

Auction Sale of Timber Berths.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to authority of Orders in Council, the Red and White Pine Timber in the following townships, berths and areas, namely:

IN THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—The Townships of Hutton, Creelman, Parkin, Aylmer, Mackelcan, McCarthy, Merrick, Mulock (part of), French (part of), Stewart, Lockhart (part of), Garrow (part of), Osborne (part of), Hammell and Phelps (part of).

IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA—Berths Nos. 195 and 201, the Townships of Kitchener and Roberts, and Block "W," near Onaping Lake.

IN THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—Berths G19, G21, G23, G29 and G38, and the following Berths with the right to cut and remove the pine, spruce, tamarack, cedar and poplar: G4, G6, G17, G18, G24, G25, G26, G27, G28, G33, G35, G36, G37, G39, G40, G41, G42, G43, Berths Nos. S1, S2, S3 and S4, will be offered for sale by public auction at the Parliament Buildings in the City of Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the NINTH day of DECEMBER, 1903, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of sale and information as to areas and lots and concessions comprised in each berth, will be furnished on application, either personal or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Rat Portage and Fort Frances.

E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner Crown Lands.
Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, July 29, 1903.

N. B.—No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for.

70bh-t

What Is Success?

Is it to win money or fame? To a limited extent, yes. Ultimately success is to win yourself. An engine is successful when it does what it was built to do. A young man is successful when he succeeds in making the most of himself. The aim of the

F.C.B.C.

London, Ont. (Y. M. C. A.), is to assist you in making the most of your possibilities. Let us help you.

College reopens Sept. 1.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

—The best tailoring work for the least money...

—There isn't a detail of this tailoring business ttha has not been completely mastered by the skilled force in our employ.

O. LABELLE,
372 RICHMOND STREET.

The Final Heat of the Masonville Road Race

Was held on Tuesday evening last and proved to be a fast and exciting one. The distance was four miles.

A. Platt, first, time 10 min. 3 sec.
F. Morris, second, time, 10 min. 5 sec.
Learn, third, time 10 min. 6 sec.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Morris Ride

DIADEM BICYCLES.

MANUFACTURED BY
W. A. BROCK.

Brock's Gun Store,
192 Dundas St., London, Ont.

H. C. McBRIDE, 213 Dundas St.
ARCHITECT.

R. K. COWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
County Bldgs., next Court House, London.

WALL PAPER
Painting,
Picture Framing.
H. & C. COLERICK
443 RICHMOND ST.

SUPPORT A HOME INSTITUTION BY INSURING IN THE
MONARCH CASH MUTUAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
This is the only company with its head office in London. Authorized stock capital, $500,000. 'Phone 1,611.
Head Office, 59 Dundas Street, London.
zxt

J. T. Stephenson,
The Leading Undertaker,
and importer of all kinds of Couch and Quartered Oak Caskets of the latest designs. New premises, new goods. Finest Funeral Car in Canada. 'Phone No. 459.
Residence on Premises.
104 Dundas St.
London, Ont.

W. J. SMITH & SONS
Undertakers and Embalmers,
113 Dundas St. Phone 586. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

TEAS AND COFFEES
Bonnyrigg Ceylon Tea, best in the land, 25c and 40c per pound. Black or mixed. Call on us.
MARSHALL BROS. & CO., 67 Dundas St.

WE CAN WIRE
any kind of a building, and can give you estimates on any large or small job. Experts do our work.
Electrical Construction Co.
32 to 40 Dundas St., London.

AMALGAMATION EFFECTED.

Court Orient, No. 331, C. O. F., held their last regular meeting in Foresters' Hall, East London, when the amalgamation of Court London Junction, No. 825, with Court Orient, No. 331, was officially consummated by Bro. Galpin, who received the charter and seal for the high court, and effected the amalgamation. He acted at H. C. R., assisted by Bro. Baskerville, of Court Middlesex, as H. M., and duly installed the officers. Bro. Tripp, the newly appointed D. D. H. C. R., was called on, and gave his maiden speech, it being the first court he has visited in his official capacity. Afterwards Bro. Baskerville gave a song, followed by speeches from Bro. Reid, of Court Defiance, Bro. Dr. Macarthur and others. Altogether a pleasant and profitable evening was spent.

White Shirts
(PERFECT FITTING.)

Special unlaundered	50c
Special laundered	75c
Extra value, laundered	90c
Dress Shirts, open front and back	$1.00

GRAHAM BROS.
Shirtmakers, Furnishers, Hatters.

A Difference of Opinion

makes men seek a tailor. If all men thought alike about fabrics and styles, ready-made clothing would do first rate. Who wants to be one of the thousands who wear the same stuff, cut the same way—fitting each man a little bit, and no man perfectly? The correct dresser wishes some little individuality in his garments. Moreover, he wants to know how and by whom they are made. Fall patterns from the best domestic and foreign mills all ready to show you.

DEEKS & MUNSON
Tailors and Drapers,
393 Richmond Street.

Hit the Bullseye

every time with one of our rifles. Splendid for target practice and small game shooting.

Hamilton, .22, short or long, $2 50.
Flobert, .22 and .32 caliber, $2 50 to $4 50.
Stevens' Crack Shot, .22 and .32 caliber, $4.
Winchester, .22 caliber, $6.
Stevens' Favorite, .22, .25 and .32 caliber, $8.
Winchester, .22 caliber, Repeater, $15.

GURD'S,
185 Dundas St.

X-RAY and Electro-Therapeutic Rooms.
For the treatment of Cancer, Eczema, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Goitre and Neuralgia.
DR. PINGEL,
Specialist, London.

Thos Wilson
MERCHANT TAILOR,
213 Dundas Street,
Duffield Block. - PHONE 596.

THERE are few men, women or boys who don't long for a watch, or want a better one than they have. All sorts are here, from a good moderate price timepiece to the finest gold one.

THOS. GILLEAN,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
402 RICHMOND STREET.
Official timekeeper London St. Railway.

No Finer Bread than Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread.

Any housewife will appreciate this superior product of the bakery. It should be on every table. You grocer will supply you, or have it delivered at your home.

JOHNSTON BROS.
Phone 818.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Rev. Llewellyn Brown, of Petrolea, preaches in the Adelaide Street Baptist Church tomorrow.

—Mr. Charles Luton has sold his 100-acre farm near Belmont to Mr. Angus A. Taylor, of concession 6, Westminster, for $6,500.

—Lieut. D. B. White, of the Forty-fourth Lincolnshire and Welland Regiment, has arrived at Wolseley Barracks for a special course.

—Capt. Ernest S. Wigle, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Windsor, has arrived at Wolseley Barracks for a special course of instruction.

—A peach and cream social and sale of work will be held at Colborne Street Church Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid. A good programme will be given.

—Expert opinion of the peach crop of both the Essex and Niagara districts is that while the early varieties will be abundant the late peaches, the Crawfords and other better kinds, will not be plentiful.

—Mr. J. W. Kelly, vice-president of the J. J. H. McLean Company, Winnipeg, is in the city. This is part of his wedding tour, and he is also combining a little business with pleasure, having placed on order with the Sherlock-Manning Organ Company, of this city, for 1,000 organs to be delivered during the coming year.

EVERYTHING PAID FOR.

The St. Thomas London Old Boys have wound up their financial affairs for this year. They have paid all their expenses and have a balance on hand.

CHRISTMAS—BELL.

Mr. H. Christmas, of St. Thomas, and Miss Minnie Bell, of Exeter, were married in this city on Aug. 19. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Clark.

LEFT $2,250.

Harold S. Winter, the former member of No. 1 Company, R. C. R. I., who suicided at Ottawa on July 10, left $2,250. He left no will, and Rev. Anthony Hart, for the brothers and sisters, petitions for the administration of the estate.

CONGRATULATIONS TO E. B. EDDY

Mr. E. B. Eddy, of the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, Quebec, is today receiving the congratulations of his many friends all over Canada on his attaining his 77th birthday. Notwithstanding his advanced age, Mr. Eddy still controls and directs the large business founded by him many years ago, and is as active as many men at 50.

ORCHESTRA RETURNS.

The Elite Mandolin Orchestra has returned home after a very pleasant trip up the lakes and through Georgian Bay. The orchestra played a week's engagement on the king Edward, of the Algoma Central Line. Their party included Messrs. George E. McBride, Clarence Robinson, C. B. Chapman, C. H. Wickett, Maurice Poure, W. J. Herbert, Dr. A. Silk, Allan Clark, F. A. Macpherson, J. T. Robinson, George F. Foot, Pittsburg; W. N. Stock, Toronto; S. R. Ash, Chester McFarlane and Frank Dunn, of this city.

PRESENTED WITH A CANE.

After being foreman of the mechanical department of the Catholic Record for 20 years, Mr. W. R. Garner, has severed his connection with that firm with the intention of taking up a different kind of work. His fellow employes gathered last night and presented him with an address and a gold-headed cane. The former was read by Mr. J. B. Henry, and expressed the keen regret felt at his departure. Miss Meehan made the presentation, and Mr. Garner replied in fitting terms, speaking of the pleasant relations that had always existed between him and the staff.

WHARTON—GARFAT.

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place on Aug. 12 at 8 o'clock in the evening at the residence of the uncle of the groom, Mr. W. A. Henderson, 305 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, New York city, when Mr. John Lowe Wharton, formerly of this city, and now connected with the Edison Electric Company, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain to Miss Lena Maude Garfat, second daughter of Mr. W. J. Garfat, 16 Arthur street, this city. The bride was attired in pearl gray canvas cloth, with silk applique trimming and panelled front, and she was given away by the uncle of the groom, Mr. W. A. Henderson, while Master Walter A. Henderson acted as page. After the ceremony a dainty wedding breakfast was served. The bridal couple, amidst a shower of rice and old shoes, and with the good wishes of all, left for their future home at 330 West One Hundred and Forty-first street, and will be at home to their friends on and after Sept. 1. The presents received by the bride were numerous and handsome, and testified to the esteem in which she is held by her many friends in this city. Among the gifts was a valuable and pretty tea service of silver from Southport, England.

MADE A GOOD RUN.

The Grand Trunk special which brought the Seventh Regiment back from Hamilton on Thursday night made a good run. It left Hamilton about 11:30, and arrived at the London station at 1:45, making two hours and fifteen minutes on the road. From this there has to be allowed ten minutes time lost at Paris, where the engine had to take water, and seven minutes lost at Dundas, meeting a fast freight, making the actual running time less than two hours, or close upon 40 miles an hour. This is seldom accomplished except by the International Limited, and is very creditable, considering that from Dundas to Eastwood there is a continual upgrade, and that the train comprised nine heavy cars. The engineer was Fred Groves, of this city. Very good time was made on the trip down until Harrisburg was reached, where the first of a number of delays occurred. As it was the time taken was only two and a half hours. Among those who accompanied the troops to the Ambitious City was Mr. Ernie Ruse, of the city ticket office. He was sent to look after the train arrangements for the regiment, and he did his work well. The men were saved a long march into the city after the afternoon programme, the train being at the Jockey Club siding to convey them back, and in other ways Mr. Ruse looked after the welfare of the men in a manner that greatly pleased both the officers and the rank and file.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGES.

Mr. Burrows, of the Western Real Estate Exchange, says that there are quite a number of people looking for farm property this summer. The exchange sold $75,000 worth of farm property during the month of July, which is supposed to be the dullest season of the year for selling farms, as farmers are all too busy harvesting to go to look at farms. The following properties were sold off the exchange list this last week: Mr. Alex. Hislop's 50-acre farm in the township of Westminster, was sold to Mr. Peter Johnston; Mr. Andrew J. Miller's farm in the township of Tilbury, county of Kent, was sold to Mr. George Arker; Mr. G. A. Hall's 7½ acres in the township of London, three miles from the city, was sold to Mr. Gray, of Wardsville; Mr. John Dunkin's 150-acre farm in the township of West Nissouri, was sold to Mr. William McMurray and Mr. Alfred H. Scott; Mr. John Phair's farm in the township of Chatham, county of Kent, was sold; also Mr. William G. Shaw's farm in the township of Camden; Mr. Joseph Cartwright's farm in Dawn Township was also sold. Mr. George E. Crabbe's 50-acre farm, being the southeast half of lot 21, con. 12, township of Aldboro, Elgin, was exchanged by Mr. Joseph Wiley, general agent for the exchange, at West Lorne, for a 100-acre farm in the township of Brooke. Mr. Byron Gadsby's 50-acre farm, being the northwest quarter of lot 32, con. 13, in the township of Dawn, Lambton County, was sold by Mr. James Brown, general agent for the exchange, at Wardsville, to Messrs. Joseph and Charles Morley.

Our Ales and Porter

Have that delightfully aromatic flavor and pleasant tonic effect. We guarantee age and purity.

KENT BREWERY.

RELIABLE CLOCKS

A reliable clock will go a long way to keeping the peace of the house. Meals will be served on time, appointments will be kept punctually, children will get off on time for school. Every home should have at least one good, reliable clock, such as we are selling now at special prices.

WARD, THE JEWELER,
374 Richmond Street.

Why Should I Deposit in The Canadian Savings and Loan Co.?

BECAUSE the total assets, $2,280,000 00, are pledged for payment of Deposits and Debentures.
BECAUSE your money is invested in Mortgages on Real Estate in Western Ontario only.
BECAUSE you can get your money when you want it.
BECAUSE you get the best rate of interest, payable half-yearly.

M. H. ROWLAND,
Manager.
420 and 422 Richmond St.

VACATION VISITORS.

Miss Lynch, of this city, is visiting Mrs. J. L. Johnson, Upperwash Beach.

Mrs. C. E. Howard has returned home after visiting friends in Toronto.

Miss Lackie is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. L. Johnson, at Upperwash Beach.

Mr. John Doherty, of Smallman & Ingram's staff, leaves tonight on a two weeks' visit in Clinton.

Mrs. William McNaughton and child, of Chicago, are visiting relatives in London for a few weeks.

Mr. Lindsay and Arthur Lackie are visiting their sister, Mrs. J. H. T. Dennis, at Upperwash Beach.

Mrs. Kenneth G. Seabrooke, of Oakland Villa, Byron, is visiting at Komoka, the guest of Mrs. P. B. Seabrooke.

Mr. Elmer McNee, of this city, who has been visiting friends and relatives at Port Huron, returned to his home yesterday.

Miss Bertha Clarke, of Central avenue, is the guest of her cousin, Mr. J. E. Fidler, manager of Molsons Bank, Brockville.

Miss Minnie Shelton, of this city, has returned from New York to her position as head milliner for Scroggie & Co., of Montreal.

Misses Dorothy and Rae Lee, Wolfe street, and guests, Miss Pardy and Miss Harrison, of St. Louis, have returned home, having spent a delightful holiday at Port Stanley.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sykes, of Detroit, who have been enjoying a few weeks in Toronto, Niagara Falls and points east, are visiting relatives on Waterloo street, city.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harris, of this city, have been visiting her mother, Mrs. John Taylor, and her two sisters, Mrs. E. Miersch and Mrs. S. Alberts, for a few days, at Listowel.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

YOUR HEALTH
depends on what you eat. Parnell-Dean's Breads are highly recommended.
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Phone 929. 75 and 77 Bruce St.

PROSPERITY OUT WEST

Mr. J. F. Sherlock, of This City, Saw Much Evidence of It.

Prospects for Future Development and Success Are Bright.

Mr. F. Sherlock, of the Sherlock-Manning Organ Company, of this city, has just returned from a trip through the west to Victoria, which he made in the interests of the Sherlock-Manning Organ Company. He had not been west for 20 years, and he reports a new country indeed to what it was when he was there before. He says Canadians should certainly be proud of their country, and the prospects for future development.

His impression was that the western people are imbued with a confidence in themselves and their country which cannot help but mean success. They are a people who will buy nothing but the best, and buy in large quantities, and the market for the Ontario manufactures will certainly be the west for years to come, and he sees no reason why there should not be many years of the present prosperity.

He says there is only one opinion in the west as to the need of another railroad, although it may be divided as to where it should terminate. He thinks the C. P. R. Company is doing its best to give a good service, but it seems as though they had more business than they can handle, and the new railroad will not to any extent affect the old company.

Mr. Sherlock says that the Sherlock-Manning Organ Company had their new organs on exhibition at both Winnipeg and Brandon, and they were well received by the western dealers. He had the pleasure of making a contract with the J. J. H. McLean Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, one of the largest and strongest firms in the west, for 1,000 organs, and at all points through the Territories he received substantial orders from the dealers, on whom he called. In fact he secured good dealers, in every place he called, to handle the Sherlock-Manning organs.

Although this firm only started to manufacture organs last February, they already have established a connection from Halifax to Victoria. London people should be proud of the fact that this firm decided to locate in London. Wherever the organ goes the name of this city goes with it.

BRITISH INVESTORS ARE DEVOID OF SENTIMENT

That Is Impression Mr. W. C. Coo Gained of Them.

English People Know Little of Canada —Canadian Office's Good Work.

Looking much improved and feeling remarkably well, Mr. W. C. Coo, the principal of the Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, arrived home the other evening after a two months' trip to Europe. Mr. Coo, together with his two daughters, left London in June, going via New York and returning by Montreal, where the Misses Coo are now spending a few weeks with friends and relatives.

During their stay in Europe, Mr. and the Misses Coo spent almost their entire time in England and France, visiting many points of interest and regretting that they did not have time at their disposal to visit more. They were in



Photo by Frank Cooper.
Mr. W. C. Coo.

London, Paris, Brighton, Lincoln and a number of other places, and would have gone to Germany had time permitted.

One of the first places where the party stopped was Lincoln, the county seat of Lincolnshire, and although it was only a city of 45,000 people, it contained more than the average number of buildings and places of interest to the visitor.

"You hear talk of new countries increasing in population with great rapidity," said Mr. Coo to The Advertiser, "but Old England, with her overcrowded cities and towns still keeps up with the procession — in fact, leads many countries, even in proportion to her population. Take Lincoln, for instance. Ten years ago, the place had 20,000 people, while today it has 45,000. Isn't that a remarkable growth? The same might be said of other towns and cities in the old country, which shows that it is not only the United States and Canada that are climbing upwards in the matter of population."

INTERESTING LINCOLN.

Lincoln is a manufacturing town, agricultural implement and engine works being the principal industries, and it is also the cathedral seat for the county. The cathedral is one of the oldest in the country, and one of the most magnificent. It is built on a hill, and there are to be seen in it many relics of centuries ago, among them being the ring to which Oliver Cromwell is said to have tied his horse when he entered the town for the first time, and also the chair occupied by Edward I. when holding parliament in the Chapter House attached to the cathedral. Directly opposite the edifice is a hill, on which Cromwell's forces are said to have mounted their guns in order to get command of the town. There is also the Newport arch, built by the Romans two thousand years ago, and still in a good state of repair. Another attraction is the bridge spanning the river in the business section of the place. On one side of the bridge, from end to end, stores are erected, and there are buildings on the other side which would prevent the unobserving visitor from becoming acquainted with the fact that a bridge existed there.

Mr. Coo spent some time in London, and saw the celebration on the occasion of the visit of President Loubet, of France. Like every other visitor, Mr. Coo was particularly struck with the turnout of the Horse Guards as an escort to the King and President, but of the regular infantry forces he did not form as good an opinion, for he found that they were as a rule composed of men of smaller stature than the Canadian regulars.

FROM WEALTH TO POVERTY.

Mr. Coo is an admirer of the ladies, and having heard that the English women of the wealthy classes always appeared on the streets in very ordinary costume, he took a walk one Sunday after dinner down in the direction of High Park, and had the impression dispelled. "Why," he said, in telling of them, "take the very richest costume that the wealthiest women of this city would wear at a ball, and it is not to be compared with what the well-to-do English women wear when they appear on the street. One cannot realize what it is like until he takes a stroll through that district."

Being eager to see all classes of life, Mr. Coo went from wealthy High Park direct to Whitechapel, the worst slum of London, where he took a trip through Petticoat Lane, the location of the Sunday Jewish market. He also witnessed a procession of 100,000 Catholics after the death of the Pope, and spent some time in the various parks and gardens for which the world's metropolis is famous.

Fortunately for the Londoners, the military reels were in progress when they arrived in gay Paree. The review of the troops by the President was one of the events on the programme, and Mr. Coo was surprised to see that the populace seemed to take more pleasure in cheering the head of the army than they did the President. Everywhere in the city there were sights of interest to the visiter, to visit which would require months — palaces, parks, boulevards, churches and opera houses. Cleanliness prevailed everywhere, but there was not the business wealth in the city that was to be seen in London.

CAUSE FOR OBJECTION.

During his stay in London Mr. Coo met many business men, and he also came in contact with a number of manufacturers. In his visit to the country sections he witnessed sights which astonished him, such as plowing by steam. He expected to find a strong feeling in London in favor of the Canadians, as against the Americans, but in this he was disappointed. "That was one of the things to which I strongly objected," he said. "Here is Canada, a part of the British Empire, and yet the people of the old land think more of the Americans than they do of those who are connected with them by national ties."

This condition of affairs may be due to an ignorance which exists among many in England regarding the country. Mr. Coo gives an instance of this. While coming on the train from the Henley regatta, he met a well-dressed woman, who, on finding that he and his daughters came from Canada, made the remark that they spoke the language very well, considering that they had only been in England two weeks. "And did you study it very long before you came over?" was her question, which made the Londoners smile.

LONDON THE LESS FOR HIM.

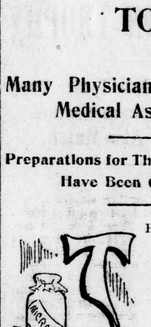
Mr. Coo found that the Canadian office was doing much to enlighten the people of the country in regard to Canada, and he expressed the opinion that if the farmers coming to Canada from England would settle in Ontario instead of going west to Manitoba or New Ontario, they would not send back to their friends such bad reports of the country. The moneyed men of England were devoid of sentiment, he discovered, for in the course of conversation with one of them he found that they invested their money in the United States because they could see sure returns, whereas Canada was undeveloped, and it would take years before the investments could be made to pay. They wanted to get returns from the start, regardless of where their money was placed.

"I have visited over a score of cities and towns during my trip," Mr. Coo added, "and I have not seen one that I would prefer to our own London the Less."

DOCTORS LOOK FORWARD TO A LARGE CONVENTION

Many Physicians Will Attend Medical Association.

Preparations for Their Entertainment Have Been Completed.



THE committees of the local doctors who have in hand the arrangements for the Canadian Medical Association meeting here next week, have finished their work and all that is now being awaited is the arrival of the medical men. The number here may be 400, and it may not exceed half of that number. The attendance at the conventions of the doctors is very uncertain, as circumstances are such that very often many are unable at the last moment to come, although they may have all along been looking forward to attending.

Possibly only the doctors themselves can fully appreciate the benefits to be derived from attending the convention There are a number of specialists from the leading cities of the United States and Canada who have been secured to give addresses, and besides this it is possible that some of them may perform operations in one or more of the local hospitals. This depends entirely on circumstances. Should critical cases exist at the time of the doctors' meeting, and consent of the patients be obtained, the operations will be performed in the presence of the visitors. There is not likely to be much trouble in getting the patients to agree to the operation, as the work will be done by men who when at home would charge a fee of possibly $600.

The meetings of the association are to be held at the Normal School. Among the resolutions to be introduced is one by Dr. Barrick, of Toronto, favoring the establishment of municipal sanatoria for the treatment of consumptives.

The excursion of Wednesday afternoon to Springbank, starting at 4:30, will be followed by a banquet at the Asylum for the Insane. The banquet is to be given by the medical men of London and the asylum staff. Thursday's trip to Detroit as the guests of the Parke, Davis Company, will include visits to the Walkerville and Detroit laboratories of the company, a three hours' trip on the Detroit River, and a banquet at the Russell House.

The association met here ten years ago, and once prior to that time. The local doctors, who have worked energetically for some months preparing the programme for the reception of the visiters, now have the satisfaction of knowing that their labors are to be well rewarded, for there is very indication that the convention will be an unprecedented success.

Von Thielman to Resign.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—The impending resignation of Baron Von Thielman, the secretary of the treasury, is announced. His resignation is attributed to the difficulty connected with carrying out the reform of the imperial finances. His successor will be a South German.

Munyon Cures Mrs. Martin.

"I had severe Rheumatism last fall. The pains were terrible in my foot and ankle, and I also had severe pains in the neck and shoulders. I could hardly walk up and down stairs. My limbs felt as though they were dead. Sometimes my feet would get numb and at times I could hardly move. I got a sample bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure at the free distribution, and I am now wonderfully cured. I am recommending Munyon's Rheumatism Cure to everyone suffering from Rheumatism."—Mrs. R. Martin, 922 Dufferin avenue, London, Ont.

Your druggist will recommend Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. Ask him about it. Only 25c a vial.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

WEST MINSTRELS TODAY.

An elaborate setting for the first part in cerise and gold, elegant costumes for the 50 members of the company, a clever lot of comedians, a talented coterie of singers, an expensive and varied lot of single and double specialties, and a clever and exceedingly funny burlesque on "The Wizard of Oz," all these constitute in the main the smart up-to-date minstrel performance presented by the West Company.

"HEART OF CHICAGO."

"The Heart of Chicago," Lincoln J. Carter's always popular melodrama, will be seen at the Grand Monday next.



The first act of the drama occurs in Chicago on the night of the great fire of 1872. As characteristics of Lincoln J. Carter's productions, great attention is paid to scenic effects.

Russia Was Ready.

London, Aug. 22.—The Odessa correspondent of the Standard affirms that immediately the Russian squadron left Sebastopol for Turkey, orders were issued to Vice-Admiral Skrydloff to hold the remainder of the Black Sea squadron in readiness for active service in case of need.

EDUCATIONAL.

Shorthand.

If you want success, study at a successful school. The fall term at

The Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas St.,

opens 1st September. The only school that places every graduate in a situation. No exceptions.

W. C. COO, C.S.R.,
Principal.

YOUNG MEN WANTED

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Matriculation Examinations and Examinations for **Exhibitions** and **Scholarships**, will be held on the **9th September 1903.**

Lectures in **Law** will begin on **15th September, 1903.** In all other Faculties **Lectures** will begin on the **22nd September.**

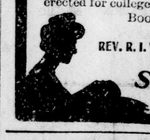
Particulars of Examinations and copies of the Calendar containing full information as to entrance, courses of study, scholarship, fees, etc., may be obtained on application to

J. A. NICHOLSON,
Registrar
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The College Calendar
will be sent on application to the principal. It contains full information as to this residential school for boys, and is profusely illustrated with views of
WOODSTOCK COLLEGE,
Woodstock, Ont.

Musical Studies
must be supplemented with a reasonable amount of literary work if the student is ever to become a musician.
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literary and musical studies are so related that the student soon becomes something more than a mere mechanic.
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